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UN CHIEF LEAVES IRAQ SAYING, 'GOD ONLY KNOWS'

MONDAY SPORTS
NFL RESULTS
Page 15

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Pérez de Cuéllar, After Talks With Hussein, Offers No Hint of Progress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, secretary-general of the United Nations, met with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq on Sunday and said afterward, "God only knows if there will be peace or war in the Gulf."

"I'm neither a pessimist nor an optimist, but as secretary-general, I must be optimistic," Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said at the airport, where he went immediately after his two-and-a-half-hour session with Mr. Hussein.

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq accompanied the UN leader to the airport but refused to answer questions about the talks.

President George Bush, speaking in Washington as Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was travelling to Paris, said that he had had no report on the talks but that he expected the secretary-general to call him later Sunday.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said Saturday that he carried no specific proposals but would discuss a wide range of issues with Mr. Hussein. The talks took place two days before the UN deadline Tuesday for Iraq to leave Kuwait or face a possible attack.

Before his discussions with Mr. Hussein, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar met with Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and explained the proposals he would make to Mr. Hussein, according to Arab diplomats.

After that meeting, Mr. Arafat said he did not believe there would be war on Jan. 15. "I don't believe the war will break out," he said. "Jan. 15 is only a date like all other dates."

He said, however, that the U.S. Congress's endorsement Saturday of military action could be damaging to Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's peace efforts.

In Luxembourg, a government spokesman said Sunday that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar would meet European Community representatives in Paris.

In a radio address Sunday before his talks with Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, Mr. Hussein repeated that his country was ready to fight to keep Kuwait, which it invaded on Aug. 2.

He called on his Arab rival, President Hafez Assad of Syria, to join Iraq in defending Kuwait from an assault by the U.S.-led multinational force in the Gulf.

Shortly afterward, he told a visiting Japanese opposition leader that Iraq rejected Washington's attempt to dominate the region and said regional stability was impossible without a Palestinian settlement.

"We reject the hegemony which the American administration wants to impose on Iraq, the Arabs and the world," the official Iraqi press agency, INA, quoted him as saying.

Iraq has said that if attacked by the U.S.-dominated multinational force, it would strike first at Israel.

The Israeli defense minister, Moshe Arens, said Sunday that Israel would respond with force to any Iraqi attack.

There were appeals Sunday for Mr. Hussein to leave Kuwait from the Pope, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gadhafi. On Saturday, Mr. Assad urged Mr. Hussein to

See GULF, Page 6

Crisis in the Gulf

Bush has the most explicit war-powers in a half-century. Page 6.
Albert Wohlstetter, a U.S. war strategist. Monday Q&A, Page 2.
Even the best-laid plans for waging war can go awry. Page 7.
Protesters took to the streets of Europe and the U.S. Page 6.
U.S. stock exchanges may be closed temporarily. Page 9.
The dollar could benefit, at least for a while. Page 9.

Soviet Ties Threatened, Bush Warns, After 13 Die in Lithuania Assault

The Associated Press

Residents of Vilnius carrying a man wounded during the Soviet assault early Sunday on the city's television broadcasting center. Later, tens of thousands defied a curfew, remaining outside parliament.

Washington Assails Attack

'No Justification,' President Says, and EC Calls Meeting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President George Bush condemned the Soviet crackdown in Lithuania on Sunday and warned President Mikhail S. Gorbachev that continued repression in the Baltics could harm relations with the United States.

"There is no justification for the use of force against peaceful and democratically elected governments," Mr. Bush said in a statement at the White House.

"We've supported the path of democratic change," he said. "Indeed, change in the Soviet Union has helped to create the basis for unprecedented partnership."

"Events like those in the Baltics threaten to set back or even reverse the process of reform, which is so important in the world and the development of a new international order," he said.

Asked if he feared that Mr. Gorbachev had lost control in the Soviet Union, Mr. Bush responded, "I'm concerned about the internal affairs there, and he himself is very much concerned about that."

Mr. Bush indicated that he had spoken with Mr. Gorbachev "not too many hours ago," but he did not elaborate.

In his White House statement, Mr. Bush appealed to the Soviets to refrain from further acts of violence that might lead to loss of life.

He declined to say whether suppression of independence movements in the Baltics would lead the United States to cancel the summit meeting with Mr. Gorbachev that is scheduled in early February.

"That's too hypothetical," he said. "What I am saying is that I hope that the crackdown will not continue."

In Moscow, the deputy foreign minister, Anatoli Kovalev, told Western ambassadors that Mr. Gorbachev remained interested in a peaceful solution to the crisis in Lithuania.

Governments of the European Community, meanwhile, condemned Moscow's actions and warned that $1 billion worth of promised economic aid to the Soviet Union might be suspended.

A formal statement from the 12-nation Community condemning the use of force in Vilnius said it awaited "explanations" from Moscow, particularly "about the authorities who gave the order to fire on unarmed civilians."

Community foreign ministers called an emergency meeting in Brussels for Monday to discuss the situation in both Lithuania and the Gulf.

"We cannot allow our preoccupation with the Gulf crisis to blind us to the dangers in the Baltic states," said Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d also warned the Soviet Union

See WARNING, Page 4

Vilnius Crowds Defy Curfew

Official Attempts to Blame Demonstrators for Bloodshed

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Soviet military officials declared a strict curfew in Lithuania on Sunday as the people of this Baltic republic mourned their dead and wounded and waited in dread of an attack on the parliament building.

The Soviet interior minister, Boris K. Pugo, appeared on central television Sunday evening and accused pro-independence demonstrators of provoking the violence of the predawn hours that left at least 13 dead and 140 wounded, including two people run over by army tanks.

Mr. Pugo charged that the demonstrators fired first on the army troops, a version of events in complete contradiction with the eyewitness accounts of reporters on the scene from numerous Western publications, including The Washington Post.

The military assault in Lithuania was denounced widely at demonstrations around the Soviet Union and by Western governments, but President Mikhail S. Gorbachev maintained public silence on the violent crackdown.

It was unclear what role Mr. Gorbachev played in the assault. In recent months, he has assumed a hard-line stance against the rebellious republics under tremendous political pressure from the military, the KGB state security apparatus and the Communist Party.

Using the bureaucratic language of an earlier era, Mr. Pugo blamed the violence on "forces in the republic seeking their ambitious goals," a clear reference to the popularly elected Lithuanian government. Mr. Pugo said that troops were forced to seize the television tower in Vilnius because of "provocative" broadcasts.

Mr. Pugo, a hard-liner who replaced the more liberal Vadim V. Bakatin last month, denied that the military had staged a coup to topple the Lithuanian government. He asserted that the rights of "a huge sector" of the republic's population were "under threat" and that the army was defending them. He said the situation was now "under control, unless someone tries to aggravate the situation."

At around 10 P.M., most of the crowds around the parliament building dispersed as the military and the Lithuanian government apparently reached a temporary truce

See VILNIUS, Page 4

With Yeltsin's help, the Interfax news agency reopens. Page 4.

Four Soviet republics appeal to the United Nations for a special session on the Baltics. Page 5.

Israelis Rebuff U.S. On Call for Restraint

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Sunday rebuffed a U.S. request that it refrain from military action in the Gulf if Israel is attacked by Iraq, officials said.

At the same time, a U.S. delegation headed by Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger was unable in two days of intensive talks to finalize arrangements with Mr. Shamir and other senior Israeli officials on tactical coordination between the Israeli military and U.S. forces in the Gulf, the sources said.

"Consultations will continue between Israel and the United States," said Avi Pazner, a senior adviser to Mr. Shamir, after a final meeting with Mr. Eagleburger and other senior officials Sunday night. He added that "Israel's position that it will determine its own response if attacked" had been "well understood" by the Americans.

Mr. Eagleburger and other U.S. officials in his delegation, including Undersecretary of Defense Paul D. Wolfowitz, refused to speak to journalists in Jerusalem, apparently in an effort to lower the profile of the U.S.-Israeli consultations. But a U.S. source noted that Mr. Sha-

See ISRAEL, Page 6

Congress Vote: Reluctantly Backing Bush

By R. W. Apple Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They were no clarion calls to battle, but the weekend congressional votes were probably enough for President George Bush to take the country to war, provided it is the short, sharp conflict he has envisaged.

Facing their plainest choice between war and peace since World War II, with the first shots in the Gulf perhaps only three or four days distant, the Senate and the House of Representatives reluctantly backed what the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, termed "the practical equivalent" of a declaration of war.

They gave Mr. Bush the benefit of the doubt, but they could express no profound national commitment.

Now Mr. Bush can assert, if he decides that he must use force to evict Iraqi troops from Kuwait, that he has the constitutional authority to do so, as well as the permission of the United Nations.

But if he does act, he will do so knowing he "takes a divided nation into battle," as Representative Ron Dellums, Democrat of California, commented Saturday.

The legal requirements have been met, but it

NEWS ANALYSIS

is still open to question whether Mr. Bush has the solid political base he needs.

In Baghdad, President Saddam Hussein will have to look at the outcome — a very narrow victory for Mr. Bush's policy in the Senate, a somewhat broader one in the House — and judge its meaning for himself. Not an easy proposition.

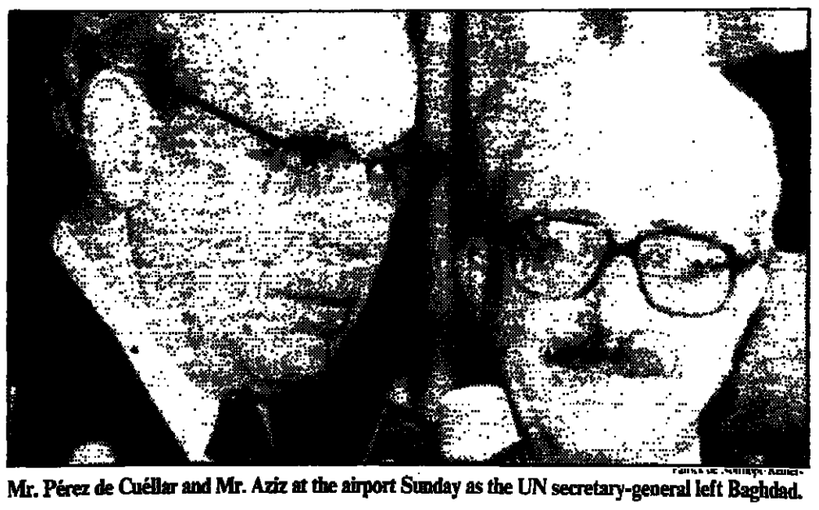
Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, the most influential figure among those who wanted to wait longer before authorizing military action, also tried to convince Mr. Hussein that he should ignore what happened in Congress this week.

Combat would transform the situation, said Mr. Nunn, the chairman of the Armed Forces Committee. Country and Congress would rally around the president, he said, and "there will be no cutoff of funds for our troops as they engage your forces on the field of battle."

No doubt that is true. Even as committed an isolationist as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, said on Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, "I have fought every trend which I thought would lead to needless war, but when war comes to us, I stand with my commander in chief for the swiftest and most invincible reply of which our total strength may be capable."

Mr. Bush would begin a war with similar backing. The danger is duration. If the allied troops in the desert get bogged down, will the

See CONGRESS, Page 6



Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar and Mr. Aziz at the airport Sunday as the UN secretary-general left Baghdad.

Lithuanians See Coup as Careful Plot

Washington Post Service

VILNIUS, Lithuania — Lithuanian leaders say they are convinced that the attempt to overthrow the democratically elected Lithuanian government this weekend was planned over many weeks as an elaborate military exercise, the outline of which was probably known well in advance by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet president.

"Once the infernal machine of state repression has started, it becomes very difficult to stop," said Algirdas Brazauskas, the Communist Party leader who steered Lithuania through its early confrontation with Moscow and is now a deputy prime minister in the republic. "This was all cooked up on the second floor of the Communist Party building in Vilnius," where the pro-Moscow wing of the Lithuanian Communist party has its headquarters, he said.

"That Gorbachev allowed this to happen is as clear as two times two," said Romualdas Ozolas, the deputy prime minister in charge of security issues. "Gorbachev sees the problem of Lithuania in the context of the Soviet Union. He wanted to restore order and we stood in his way. He undoubtedly knew what was being planned, although I assumed that he hoped that there would not be so much bloodshed."

A reconstruction of events leading up to the crackdown suggests

See PLOT, Page 5

Kiosk

40 Die at Match In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — At least 40 people were killed Sunday in a fight at a soccer match over a referee's decision, witnesses and the police said.

A police colonel, Johan Mostert, was quoted by the South African Press Association as saying that the violence occurred near Orkney, about 130 kilometers (80 miles) southwest of Johannesburg.

General News

At least 35 blacks were killed in a fusillade at an ANC vigil for a slain organizer. Page 2.

Business / Finance

Trade talks between Japan and the United States face trouble. Page 9.

Bonn's plan to encourage cleaner cars has irked the European Community. Page 9.

Crossword Page 4.
Weather Page 2.

The Man Who Won the West: Casualty of Vilnius?

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet military assault in Lithuania may soon leave behind other casualties of history: *perestroika*, closer superpower relations and President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's legend as a democratic leader.

The deaths in Vilnius, and the fear of more violence in other Soviet republics, come less than a month after Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze stunned the world by resigning and warning of an approaching dictatorship. Now that blood has been spilled, he appears to have resigned with knowledge, at least in general, of what lay ahead.

Although Mr. Gorbachev has escaped responsibility for other violent incidents, including the massacre by Interior Ministry troops of nine civilians at a peaceful demonstration in Georgia two years ago, he now

NEWS ANALYSIS

faces the furious questions of a mass democratic movement that he did much to launch:

Did Mr. Gorbachev give the order to attack? And if he did not, and the army is in control, has Mr. Gorbachev become a president subject to the will of the generals and the state security police, the KGB?

"Both scenarios are tragic, but the second might be worse," said Janis Peters, a Latvian member of the Supreme Soviet. "It would mean that Gorbachev has lost control of his own army, that he is a marionette. History shows that this can only mean further destruction and violence."

In some ways the killings in Vilnius are reminiscent of the Novocherkassk massacre of 1962 when Nikita S. Khrushchev, another Soviet leader who began his reign as a reformer, sanctioned military officials to order soldiers to fire on factory workers in southern Russia who were demonstrating against price rises. Mr. Khrushchev, who failed to shift to a hard-line position fast enough to please the Communist Party apparatus, was ousted two years later and replaced by Leonid I. Brezhnev.

At a demonstration of about 5,000 people in Moscow on Sunday, there were bitter voices shouting their rage at Mr. Gorbachev, cries that his hands were "soaked in blood." These were voices that had once supported the Soviet president, voices that learned to speak freely only in the last few years. Now some of them were calling for his removal. About the only thing the protesters could say in Mr. Gorbachev's favor was that the alternative could be even worse.

"This slaughter should end everyone's illusions about Gorbachev," said Alexander Po-

See CASUALTY, Page 5

A Step-by-Step Strategy: Iraqi Radars Suggested as Target

War in the Gulf could start this week unless Iraq withdraws its forces from Kuwait. Albert Wohlstetter, the eminent strategist who has advised U.S. administrations throughout the post-war period, talked with Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about likely military actions.

Q. What will the coalition do if Iraq defies the ultimatum?

A. We don't have to open with a local attack. A better start might be to resume control of Kuwait's airspace. Iraq will be warned that, if it shows any hostile intent, we will defend ourselves by destroying anything that threatens us — interceptors, missiles, even an Iraqi radar that tries to lock on.

We can put drones hovering over Iraqi radars — which have to turn on if missiles are going to be fired — so that the coalition can take them out before the first Iraqi shot is fired. It would be an effective step toward the U.S. — and UN — goal of getting Iraq out of Kuwait. Once Saddam realizes that we really are using force, he may yield on Kuwait, and we would ask him to get out, leaving behind the tanks and other offensive weapons that he has brought illegally into Kuwait.

Proceeding step by step in this sense does not mean that you do not escalate seriously, within minutes, if he widens the conflict.

Q. What happens if Iraq agrees at the last minute to pull out?

A. We should immediately seize the airspace over Kuwait to monitor his withdrawal and give us the means to insist that he comply with the other Security Council resolutions.

MONDAY Q&A

●

Q. Do you agree with the view that, if Saddam Hussein orders a withdrawal from Kuwait in time to avoid an attack, it would defeat hopes of containing Iraqi power permanently?

A. I would accept that victory as a means to a further end. The enormous army he has concentrated there would be destroyed as an organized force. He has tried to develop a security force for his own protection that is separate from the army, but so did Ceausescu. Saddam probably could not survive losing Kuwait.

Meanwhile, the international coalition would have an intact force close to Iraq, with the credibility of having demonstrated its readiness to fight. We would have the embargo in place to enforce international demands. Massive defections would create the basis for Iraqi free forces, and we might quickly have a new government in Baghdad to deal with.

Q. Can a massive initial bombardment smash Iraq's combat potential and mass-destruction weapons?

A. People who say that don't know anything about strategic bombing. It would be a mistake to use the campaign to free Kuwait as a pretext to destroy facilities that cannot possibly affect this battle.

We will need to concentrate on time-urgent targets and on destroying anything that challenges Kuwait's control, via the international coalition, of its own territory. That includes Scud-B missile batteries that can be used to attack Saudi cities and our forces with chemical warheads. In other words, we will destroy assembled, deployed missile batteries, not rocket-propellent plants. We should destroy sensors and communications nodes that cover the combat theater and not try to wipe out the national command authority in downtown Baghdad, because it will be gone from there.

An attempt to bomb everything would be halted on the first day by worldwide protests that attacks on Iraqi installations were spreading anthrax toxins or chemical poisons and so forth. The result would end up saving Saddam, and meanwhile we would not have gotten the stocks of biologicals and critical nuclear materials.

A few grams of tritium gas or some highly enriched uranium may represent a great deal in an attempt to build a nuclear bomb, but they can only be destroyed from the air — even with very accurate weapons — if you know exactly where they are. That is hard if the target moves more frequently than the reconnaissance cycle. Those critical materials will have to unearthed by some United Nations post-war investigation on the ground.

●

Q. Can military power eliminate Iraq as a threat short of conquering Baghdad and overthrowing the regime?

A. The key is making Saddam believe that we will use force. He is not convinced yet. Right now Baghdad is full of people telling him that, if there is a compromise, things will be all right again. That's the problem with arguments about whether the embargo has been working. The losses and costs he sustained in the Iran war surpassed any imaginable embargo, yet he emerged as the dominant Gulf power. He will not be stopped until he is convinced that we will use force and continue to do so even with body bags coming home.

Iraq is uniquely vulnerable to accurate air power. Elite Iraqi divisions along the Kuwaiti border with Saudi Arabia are in exposed, arid terrain. Most important military targets are located, for security reasons, remote from population centers.

Q. Might Iraq launch a preemptive strike, perhaps against Israel?

A. It would be a dumb thing to do because it would expose Saddam politically and end any risk of controversy inhibiting our reactions. He could kill some people by getting some chemical warheads on to bases and cities in Saudi Arabia or Israel. But he could not get off very many. His chemical arms are only terror weapons.

The Associated Press

Mourners in Sebokeng township after friends were slain in a fusillade that occurred at a vigil to mark the killing of an ANC organizer.

35 Killed at ANC Vigil For a Slain Organizer

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

SEBOKENG, South Africa — Gunmen fired automatic weapons at mourners during a vigil for a slain African National Congress youth organizer over the weekend, killing 35 people and wounding 40.

It was the worst outbreak of violence in the black townships near Johannesburg in the last four and a half months, during which more than 1,000 people have died.

"As it looks now, it is an attack directly on the ANC," said Vumi Vilakazi, an official of the African National Congress who lives in Sebokeng, as he left the local hospital. There, surgeons Sunday afternoon were still operating on victims of the attack, which occurred Saturday. Mr. Vilakazi said the death toll could go as high as 41.

He described the mood in Sebokeng as one of rage and fear. "There's never been as much anger as I've seen now," he said.

A middle-aged man slowly hosed down the yard outside the four-room brick house where the victims fell, while friends carried earth in shovels to soak up the blood.

Rachel Ncube, who lives in the house, struggled to describe what had happened. She spoke of "bodies all over each other, people clinging to each other, trying to run away from the bullets, not knowing where the bullets were coming from."

The motive for the killings was unclear. But Sebokeng has suffered from factional fighting between members of the African National Congress and Inkatha, the predominantly Zulu political movement.

Survivors blamed Inkatha supporters for the shootings and accused the police of complicity because no protection was provided for the vigil, despite requests beforehand. The police took, by several accounts, as long as 45 minutes to reach the scene.

The police said officers were sent to the wake but were asked to leave by African National Congress members.

The funeral vigil was being held for Mpheleleli Christopher Nangalembe, a local organizer for the African National Congress Youth League.

WORLD BRIEFS

8,000 at Bucharest Rally Back Strike

BUCHAREST (AP) — About 8,000 people rallied here Sunday on the third day of demonstrations supporting anti-government strikers in the western city of Timisoara.

Late Saturday night, club-wielding policemen dispersed several hundred demonstrators who had blocked traffic in Bucharest's central University Square. No arrests were reported, but some demonstrators were beaten. A photographer for Agence France-Presse, André Iliescu, was also beaten by the police, and his camera and film were destroyed. He was treated at a hospital for a concussion.

The weekend rallies were organized by the opposition group Civic Alliance in support of about 40,000 workers and 22,000 students who are on strike in Timisoara. They are demanding the resignation of the National Salvation Front government. Negotiations between the strikers and a government delegation dispatched to Timisoara appeared to have failed on Saturday, and no new talks were scheduled.

Soares Projected Winner in Portugal

LISBON (AP) — President Mário Soares defeated three other candidates Sunday to win a second five-year term, according to television projections shortly after mainland polls closed.

The projection gave Mr. Soares, 67, between 69.5 and 73.4 percent of the vote. His nearest rival, the right-of-center Basilio Horta, was seen as winning from 14.1 to 17.2 percent.

Portuguese television said the absentee rate among the 8.25 million registered voters was 39 to 42 percent, the highest since Portugal returned to democracy in 1974 after a 48-year dictatorship.

4 Belgians and a Terrorist Released

BRUSSELS (NYT) — Belgium paroled a terrorist linked to the Abu Nidal group over the weekend and sent him to Libya after the release of four Belgians who had been held hostage by the Abu Nidal group since at least November 1987.

Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens of Belgium refused to describe the actions as an exchange but acknowledged that the terrorist, Said Nasser, had been released and that the four Belgians were "in Belgian hands." Talks for the hostages have embarrassed the Belgian government, which officially has a policy of not negotiating with terrorists.

Mr. Nasser was convicted of throwing two hand grenades into a crowd of Jewish schoolchildren waiting for a bus outside a synagogue in Antwerp on June 27, 1980. The victims were on their way to summer camp. A 15-year-old French youth was killed; another teen-ager was paralyzed, and 18 others were wounded.

Poland Drops Case Against Tyminski

WARSAW (Reuters) — Prosecutors have dropped a slander case against a defeated presidential candidate, Stanislaw Tyminski, after a former prime minister whom Mr. Tyminski had accused of treason said he did not want a trial.

Mr. Tyminski, an emigré businessman, accused Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a rival candidate and then prime minister, of selling state-owned factories to foreigners for less than their value. Mr. Tyminski upset Mr. Mazowiecki in the first round of voting but lost to Lech Walesa in the second round Dec. 9.

The press agency PAP said that Mr. Mazowiecki decided not to bring charges. Authorities in the province of Nowy Sacz began investigating Mr. Tyminski in November for criminal slander, which carries a maximum sentence of eight years in prison. But PAP said that Mr. Mazowiecki had sent a letter to the provincial prosecutor telling him that he did not want a trial.

Barbara Bush Hurt While Sledding

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Barbara Bush, the first lady, broke a bone in her left leg while she was sledding with her grandchildren Sunday at Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Catoctin Mountains in Maryland, the White House reported.

Mrs. Bush, 65, broke the fibula — the smaller of the two primary bones in the lower leg — when the sled on which she was riding struck a tree, according to a White House spokesman, John Herrick. She did not require a cast but cannot put weight on the leg. She will walk with the aid of crutches during recovery, which is expected to take five to six weeks.

The first lady and President George Bush were spending the weekend at Camp David with their daughter Dorothy Le Blond and her two children, and their daughter-in-law Margaret Bush and her two children. *(UPI, AP)*

In China, Officials Hear Only Voices They Select

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — A Chinese official was expounding the other day on the glories of the hard-line government as his two lieutenants sat beside him, nodding solemnly as if they agreed with everything he said.

But when the official stepped out for a moment, the assistants began to mock the Communist Party, until the boss returned. Then they resumed their posture of approval as the official declared that in his experience virtually everyone supported the government.

Many Chinese say they believe that their highest leaders, like the official in that meeting, delude themselves about public opinion. They suggest that because no one dares to disagree with a superior, the propaganda spun by the government ends up deceiving the leaders themselves.

"It's a major problem for China," said the daughter of a senior party official. "The leaders can get good statistics on material conditions, but it's very difficult for them to find out what people are thinking."

Since the military crackdown in June 1989, China's top leaders have emphasized the need to "go to the grass roots," and one Politburo member or another is constantly shown on television, gravely walking through a factory or strolling through a provincial village.

These visits are always choreographed by local officials, who accompany the leaders and ensure that everything follows the script.

"They never see anything at the grass roots," said an official in a provincial government that has seen its share of visits by national leaders. "It's very difficult for them to know what's really going on."

The "sound and light shows" put on by provincial governors for a leader's visit do not necessarily suggest that everything is working perfectly.

The battle between the central government and the provinces over taxes, for example, may lead local officials to point to financial difficulties to back their arguments for more money.

"The governors may exaggerate the problems, to try to squeeze more money out of the center," said an economic official in Beijing. "They may want to show how bad things are."

Still, local officials are unlikely to acknowledge such problems as political unrest, widespread evasions of family-planning restrictions or local protectionist barriers that violate central government policy. And even if a top official strayed from his escorts and asked ordinary people about their views, it is unlikely that people would respond.

A catastrophic instance in which China's leaders misled themselves came after Mao Zedong's attempt beginning in 1958 to try to catch up with the industrialized world.

Responding to absurdly high production targets, local officials falsely reported that agricultural production had doubled, when in fact it had dropped. This obscured the beginnings of a famine in which about 26 million people died.

The leadership has tried to develop several channels for obtaining accurate information from the provinces, including the establishment of a series of classified information summaries.

Top leaders are also said to receive updated summaries by fax, as well as a half-hour videotape each morning — including film clips lifted from Cable News Network and other satellite transmissions — to keep them up to date on news that is deemed inappropriate for television broadcasts.

Senior officials also rely on classified statistical summaries to follow economic and social conditions.

But the public mood is not so easy to assess. One of the classified information summaries recently told of a gang of hoodlums who cut off the fingers of their victims — an item that would never appear in the newspapers — but these summaries would never report the mockery that intellectuals express for Prime Minister Li Peng.

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Carl D. Anderson, Physicist, Is Dead

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

Carl D. Anderson, 85, a co-winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1936, died Friday at his home in San Marino, California.

The death of Mr. Anderson, a retired physics professor, was announced by a spokesman at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. The spokesman said that the death followed a short illness and that the family did not want its cause to be disclosed.

Mr. Anderson was 31 and already at Cal Tech when he was named a Nobel laureate in recognition of his discovery of one of the tiniest particles in nature, the positron, a part of the atom that is also known as the positive electron.

His discovery grew out of his studies at Cal Tech of cosmic rays, which, as he once put it, "are raining down on earth from out in space." He shared the prize with another cosmic-ray investigator, Dr. V. G. Hess of the University of Innsbruck in Austria.

To measure the energy of the electrons produced by cosmic rays, Mr. Anderson designed and constructed an apparatus that consisted of a large electromagnet hugging a Wilson cloud chamber, which he described, in a 1936 interview, as "nothing much but a sealed tube full of water vapor under very low pressure."

He used an arc-lighted camera for photographing, through a window in the chamber, the visible vapor trails of charged particles moving through it. An electric field made the trails "curve beautifully," Mr. Anderson said after the prize was awarded.

He said he and an assistant "knew the the paths should curve all in the same direction, for we believed that the particles were electrons — units of electricity, carrying a negative electric charge."

But one night in 1932, he said, he and his assistant "saw the track of a particle that was being bent in the opposite direction."

Eventually, calculations showed that this positively charged particle was not like anything previously found. Further analysis disclosed that it was what came to be called the positron.

Carl David Anderson was born Sept. 3, 1905, in New York and spent much of his youth in Los Angeles, graduating from Los Angeles Polytechnic High School in 1923. He earned a bachelor of science at Cal Tech in 1927 and a Ph.D. there in 1930.

He served as a research fellow from 1930 to 1933, when he became an assistant professor. He was named an associate professor in 1937 and full professor in 1939. From 1962 to 1970 he served as chairman of Cal Tech's division of physics, mathematics and astronomy. He retired in 1976.

Vasco Pratolini, 78, Prominent Italian Novelist

ROME (AP) — Vasco Pratolini, the Italian novelist, died of a heart attack at his home in Rome on Saturday, his family said. He was 78.

Mr. Pratolini was born in Florence in 1913 to a working-class family. Before gradually turning to a more sociological style of writing, was known for such lyrical and sentimental works of fiction as "The Neighborhood," "Tales of Poor Lovers" and "Family Diary."

Canada Bars a Scientist Accused as Nazi

New York Times Service

TORONTO — A Canadian immigration court has barred entry to Arthur L. Rudolph, 84, the German-born engineer who managed the development of the Saturn 5 rocket used in the U.S. moon landings.

The court said there were "reasonable grounds" to believe that Mr. Rudolph aided in a forced-labor project at a Nazi rocket factory, and that this amounted to assisting in a war crime.

The hearing was closely watched in the United States, since it was the first court test of the case against Mr. Rudolph. He averted an American court test in 1983 when he signed an agreement with the Office of Special Investigations, the Justice Department unit that investigates Nazi war crimes.

By signing, he agreed to surrender his U.S. citizenship and move back to Germany, after having spent most of the previous 35 years working for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

He remained in Germany until he visited Canada last summer and mounted a legal challenge to the Justice Department's case, something he had agreed in 1983 not to attempt in an American court.

Ship Sinks Off Canada, Killing 33

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO — A rescue effort failed to turn up any survivors from a 43,000-ton cargo ship that sank with a crew of 33 in stormy seas southeast of Newfoundland, Canadian rescue officials said.

But fears that a severe Atlantic storm had caused a double disaster lifted when a Spanish fishing trawler feared lost in the same area was found afloat with the crew still aboard more than 27 hours after it was reported missing, the officials said in a telephone interview from their headquarters in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Search aircraft from Canada and the United States were being assisted by a fleet of fishing, coast guard and commercial vessels, the officials said.

The rescue effort was spurred by reports that crew members of the cargo vessel that sank, the Singapore-registered Protektor, were preparing life rafts and survival gear early Saturday, shortly before contact with the vessel was lost.

The reports came from the crew of a Canadian Air Force plane that was nearing the location of the cargo vessel, 420 kilometers (260 miles) southeast of Newfoundland, when radio contact with the vessel's crew stopped.

Efforts to locate survivors from among the crew of Filipinos, Ghanaians, Indians and Pakistanis were helped by computer-assisted maps provided by the U.S. Coast Guard. The maps showed the direction in which life rafts would probably have drifted.

The officials said, however, that weather in the area was bad, with 12-meter (40-foot) waves and 135-kilometer-an-hour winds, combined with temperatures well below freezing.

"Conditions are terrible," a rescue official said. "The North Atlantic is a destructive sea, but this is a little abnormal."

The Spanish trawler that had been missing, the Edurdo Chao, was spotted late Saturday morning by an aircraft chartered by the Canadian Fisheries Department.

A rescue official in Halifax said a Soviet freighter also assisted in the search for the trawler. The Soviet ship, which was within sight of the trawler, had reported that its pilothouse appeared to have suffered storm damage.

The vessel, one of 27 in a Spanish trawler fleet working in the area, appeared to have lost all radio communications, the official said.

The 220-meter Protektor was bound from Port Cartier, Quebec, to Dover, England, and then on to Sweden with a load of iron ore. The pilot of the aircraft in contact with the vessel said crew members reported that the hold was filling with water, and that they were attempting to pump it out. Shortly after that report, radio links with the vessel ceased, the pilot said.

Correction

A Washington Post dispatch in the Friday editions on the arrest of a deputy press officer at the U.S. Mission in Berlin on charges of spying for the KGB misstated the relationship between the suspect, Stephen Laufer, and the daughter of the former U.S. commander in West Berlin, General James Boatner. The two knew each other and dated for about a year but were never married.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Air China Suspends Gulf-Area Flights

BEIJING (Reuters) — Air China has suspended flights to and near the Gulf region because of the possible outbreak of war, the official Xinhua press agency reported. Air China flights to Paris, Zurich, London and Rome have become nonstop.

El Al Israel Airlines added two flights from Israel to the United States, and Pan American World Airways added one, to evacuate Americans fearing a Gulf war, aviation officials said. Swissair, meanwhile, increased the price of its Gulf flights, the news agency SDA reported; the surcharges of 50 to 200 Swiss francs ($40 and $160) are the second it has imposed since Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Sri Lanka.
TUESDAY: Japan.
WEDNESDAY: Benin.
SATURDAY: Ethiopia.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	6	46	0	32	fr
Athens	17	63	7	45	fr
Barcelona	14	57	6	43	fr
Belgrade	10	50	0	32	fr
Berlin	5	41	0	32	fr
Brussels	5	41	1	34	fr
Budapest	8	46	1	34	fr
Copenhagen	5	41	-1	30	fr
Costa Del Sol	16	61	7	45	fr
Dublin	5	41	3	36	fr
Edinburgh	2	36	-3	26	fr
Faro	14	57	6	43	fr
Florence	15	59	11	52	fr
Frankfurt	5	41	1	34	cl
Geneva	5	41	3	37	cl
Helsinki	-8	18	-16	3	sn
Las Palmas	28	82	16	61	fr
Lisbon	11	52	6	43	cl
London	6	43	2	36	fr
Luxembourg	5	41	-1	30	fr
Madrid	10	50	-1	30	fair
Milan	7	45	3	37	fr
Moscow	-1	30	-4	25	sn
Munich	5	41	1	34	fr
Nice	14	57	9	48	sw
Oslo	-9	16	-13	9	cl
Paris	5	41	2	36	cl
Prague	3	37	1	34	fr
Reykjavik	6	43	-2	28	sn
Rome	14	57	7	45	cl
Stockholm	-7	19	-8	18	sn
Strasbourg	7	45	2	36	cl
Venice	10	50	3	37	fr
Vienna	3	37	0	32	fr
Warsaw	3	37	0	32	cl
Zurich	4	39	0	32	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Cairo	24	75	10	50	cl
Istanbul	12	55	6	43	fr
Jerusalem	—	—	—	—	—
Riyadh	28	82	7	45	cl
Tel Aviv	—	—	—	—	—
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	—
Sydney	29	84	22	72	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	23	73	fr
Beijing	32	90	23	73	fr
Hong Kong	16	61	11	52	cl
Manila	32	90	23	73	cl
New Delhi	22	72	8	46	fr
Seoul	-2	28	-10	14	sn
Shanghai	7	45	-2	28	fr
Singapore	33	91	25	77	sh
Taipei	24	57	12	54	r
Tokyo	10	50	0	32	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	19	66	8	46	r
Cape Town	25	77	13	55	fr
Casablanca	28	61	5	43	fr
Harare	28	82	16	61	fr
Lagos	31	88	26	79	cl
Nairobi	27	81	14	57	cl
Tunis	12	54	8	46	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	28	82	18	64	fr
Lima	21	70	16	61	cl
Mexico City	23	73	9	48	cl
Rio de Janeiro	26	79	22	72	s
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-9	16	-12	10	fr
Atlanta	8	46	-1	30	fr
Boston	1	34	-4	25	fr
Chicago	2	36	-2	28	fr
Denver	15	59	-1	30	fr
Detroit	1	34	-3	26	fr
Honolulu	26	79	20	68	fr
Houston	18	64	7	45	fr
Los Angeles	24	75	11	52	fr
Miami	21	70	15	59	fr
Minneapolis	2	36	-3	26	fr
Montreal	-7	19	-11	12	fr
Nassau	27	81	20	68	fr
New York	3	38	-2	28	fr
Phoenix	22	72	7	45	fr
San Francisco	15	59	9	48	fr
Seattle	12	54	6	43	fr
Toronto	-4	25	-10	14	fr
Washington	8	46	-1	30	fr

Cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 2 — 7 (36 — 45). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 6 — 3 (43 — 26). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 4 — 4 (43 — 28). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 3 — 1 (38 — 34). PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 3 — 2 (38 — 28). ROME: Stormy. Temp. 13 — 10 (55 — 50). TEL AVIV: Not available. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 2 — 0 (36 — 32). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 73). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 16 — 14 (61 — 57). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 32 — 23 (90 — 73). SEOUL: Fair. Temp. 6 — 0 (43 — 32). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31 — 24 (88 — 75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 10 — 2 (50 — 36).

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A Prominent Black Activist Is Stabbed at New York Rally

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Reverend Al Sharpton, a black activist, was reported "resting comfortably" Sunday, a day after he was stabbed as he prepared to lead a protest march through a neighborhood marked by racial tensions.

One man was arrested in the stabbing, which occurred Saturday in the predominantly-white Brooklyn neighborhood of Bensonhurst, the police said.

Mr. Sharpton, 36, was taken to Coney Island Hospital, where he was "stable, conscious and resting comfortably," a hospital spokesman said.

The stabbing occurred when a white man jumped from a crowd of people and plunged a five-inch (13-centimeter) kitchen knife into Mr. Sharpton's upper chest. The man was subdued by police.

The protest march was being held on behalf of Yusuf Hawkins, a black teenager killed in the neighborhood in August 1989 by a mob of white youths.

The police said that following the attack, more than 100 persons, including Mr. Hawkins's parents, conducted a peaceful demonstration with no further incidents.

The police said that they had charged Michael Riccardi, 27, of Brooklyn, with attempted murder, criminal possession of a weapon and violation of civil rights in the attack.

C. Vernon Mason, an aide to Mr. Sharpton, said, "This is the greatest fear any person of color has in this country — the fear that some crazed person, Caucasian, will kill them on the street."

Mayor David Dinkins of New York visited Mr. Sharpton in the hospital. "I am deeply disturbed by the stabbing," he said. "We will not tolerate one individual using violence to stop another individual from using his or her First Amendment rights."

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, in a statement, echoed Mr. Dinkins's views and added, "I am convinced that this action is not reflective of the community, which I believe overwhelmingly deplores violence."

The march that Mr. Sharpton was going to lead was to protest what he considered lenient sentences for white youths convicted in the slaying of Mr. Hawkins. Only the gunman, Joseph Fama, was convicted of murder.

Mr. Sharpton, known for a flamboyant, confrontational style, has been involved in other racially tense situations.

He was a major supporter of Tawana Brawley, the black teenager in Wappingers Falls, New York, whose allegations of rape in November 1987 inflamed tensions before authorities eventually dismissed the allegations as unfounded.

He also was involved in advising relatives in the slaying of a black man in a predominantly white neighborhood in Howard Beach in the New York City bureau of Queens in 1986, and in aiding the relatives of black teenagers accused of raping a white jogger in Central Park in 1989.

Philippines Eases Stand On Bases in U.S. Talks

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

MANILA — In intense negotiations on the future of U.S. military bases here, the Philippine government has backed off from a demand for a five-year phaseout period, but tough bargaining still lies ahead on compensation and other issues, according to participants in the talks.

"Satisfactory progress has been made across a wide range of issues," said a joint statement issued Saturday, at the end of the latest round of negotiations.

A current agreement on American use of the bases, which have played a key role in recent weeks in the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf, expires Sept. 16.

After insisting on a five-year "terminal phaseout" of Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base earlier last week, the Philippine side indicated its willingness to accept a reduction of the U.S. military presence beyond that time frame, a U.S. negotiator said.

"They're clearly moving in a direction that would make continued use of the facilities more attractive to us," he said.

U.S. negotiators have argued in favor of a 10- to 12-year "phasedown," followed by some kind of continued access to the bases.

The two sides had announced earlier that, in the latest of a series of agreements on four smaller U.S. facilities, the Philippine military would take over Wallace Air Station and San Miguel Naval Communications Station in September, assuming responsibility for the country's air defense.

According to Philippine and U.S. officials, however, the government of President Corazon C. Aquino has still not come to grips with the key issue of whether it wants to remain a U.S. military ally, an ambivalence that has frustrated U.S. negotiators.

Difficult talks also lie ahead on the level and formula of U.S. aid to the Philippines in return for use of the bases.

No Letup in Colombian Rebel Attacks

New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Far from subduing the country's largest leftist guerrilla group, the Colombian military's seizure of the group's headquarters in December has touched off one of the most violent rebel offensives in recent years.

The Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces began a retaliatory campaign three days after the Dec. 9 assault on their mountain camp south of Bogotá, bombing a bus load of policemen. Seven policemen died.

Sporadic attacks followed, but guerrilla activity increased sharply in January, with more than 35 policemen killed since Jan. 1.

In a campaign of daily sabotage, the guerrillas have destroyed gas and communication lines and buses, boats and airplanes, leaving large regions cut off from the rest of the country. This is in addition to the violence associated with drug rings.

"The escalation of violence isn't only unusual, it's much worse than anything we have seen in a long time," said Jesús Antonio Dejarano, a government official dealing with counterinsurgency efforts.

"It is also violence of a different form, where we're seeing terrorist acts by the guerrillas rather than direct combat," he added.

The guerrilla group carried out its most deadly attack Jan. 2, when rebels ambushed and blew up a bus carrying anti-narcotics agents to the Caribbean port of Santa Marta. A total of 12 officers were killed and three were wounded in the early-morning explosion.

Two days later, the rebels used automatic weapons and small bombs to attack three police stations in Bogotá. One policeman was killed in the first rebel attacks in the capital in more than five years.

The attacks seem to have been intended to disrupt the flow of daily life in large parts of the country. Guerrilla attacks have halted transportation of goods and people to many areas by destroying bridges and closing highways. At one point, they disrupted travel from the Pacific coast to Cali, Colombia's third-largest city.

Rebels also dynamited so many electrical pylons that electricity was rationed in one-fifth of the country.

On Wednesday, rebels reportedly destroyed some advanced radar-tracking equipment being installed in southern Colombia as part of its efforts to stem the flow of coca paste from Peru and Bolivia. The paste is refined into cocaine in clandestine laboratories in Colombia, then smuggled to the United States.

The Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, with 6,000 guerrillas, has been receiving help in its activities from another group, the pro-Cuban National Liberation Army, which has 1,500 members.

The National Liberation Army is best known for its three-year assault on the country's oil pipelines, with $2 billion in losses.

The two groups are the only Colombian rebel groups still fighting.

Four other insurgent groups, taking advantage of the government's peace plan, have either laid down their arms or are in the process of doing so.

Senator Alvaro Leyva, a leader of the opposition Conservative Party, said he thought that the attacks were intended to secure for the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces a seat in a constitutional assembly.

A total of 70 delegates from various parties will be meeting in February to discuss changes in the 104-year-old Colombian Constitution. But Mr. Dejarano said the rebel group was misguided if it thought that its attacks could force the government into peace talks.

■ A Violent 1990 for Peru

James Brooke of The New York Times reported from Lima:

Dashing hopes for a drop in South America's highest rate of political violence, Peru's internal war has claimed 1,500 lives in the six months since Alberto Fujimori was inaugurated as president.

Overall, 3,384 people — civilians, soldiers, policemen and Marxist guerrillas — were reported killed in 1990, according to figures issued this week by a commission on violence of the Peruvian Senate. The toll represents a 10 percent increase over 1989.

"I estimate that 25 to 40 percent of the national territory is now under the open or semiclandestine control of the Shining Path," said Gustavo Gorriti, a Peruvian journalist.

Shining Path, a Maoist group, and the Tupac Amarú Movement, a rival pro-Cuban group, are Peru's main guerrilla organizations.

"The change of government in Lima was completely irrelevant to the insurgent violence," said Mr. Gorriti, referring to the inauguration in July of Mr. Fujimori.

At the time, hopes were high for the start of a gradual pacification.

Setback for Chamorro: A 'Revolt' at La Prensa

By Mark A. Uhlig
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — In a sign of widening public unhappiness with the government of President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, her relatives have moved to reclaim editorial control of the family newspaper that brought her international fame in the early 1980s as a symbol of opposition to Sandinista rule.

The family said it had taken steps to ensure the independence of the paper, La Prensa, which had strongly supported the government under the editorship of Mrs. Chamorro's daughter, Cristiana Chamorro de Lacayo.

Mrs. Lacayo was forced to give up her job and will take her mother's place as a director on the paper's board, where she will have no editorial responsibilities.

Family friends and members of the newspaper's staff described the change as a near unanimous revolt against the policies of Mrs. Chamorro. The president has come under increasing criticism for her failure to improve Nicaragua's deteriorating economy and for her conciliatory approach to the Sandinista leadership she defeated in elections last year.

"No one could write what we were all thinking," said a member of the newspaper's staff. "We had to be in a position to criticize what has been happening to the country."

Staff members said the rebellion had been brewing for months over Mrs. Chamorro's attempts to appease the Sandinista leadership, beginning with her decision in April to retain a leading Sandinista strategist as commander of the Nicaraguan Army.

That unhappiness grew stronger as Mrs. Chamorro accepted concessions to violent Sandinista strikers last summer and used the Sandinista-dominated police to put down her own protesting allies in the fall.

Dissent within the newspaper reached a turning point in November, when Mrs. Lacayo, whose husband is Mrs. Chamorro's chief adviser and strategist, left the country with her mother on an official trip.

Staff members took advantage of her absence and published a series of withering criticisms of the government's relations with Sandinista leaders, who had repeatedly closed and harassed the newspaper and its staff during their years in power.

"No one can blame Nicaraguans for protesting the fact that, six months after they gave the world a civic example with their defiance of the Sandinista dictatorship, Sandinism continues to find refuge in the government, sabotaging it, blackmailing it and hindering it from pursuing its program of economic recovery," declared an unsigned editorial on Nov. 12.

The newspaper also attacked Mrs. Chamorro directly for what it described as her "limited perspective" and vulnerability to bad advisers.

And it criticized her often dismissive attitude toward her political supporters.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Woman Fights Order To Use Contraceptive

Less than a month after federal approval of a new birth-control device that is implanted under the skin of a woman's arm, the long-lasting device is the focus of a renewed debate over forced contraception, The New York Times reports. Judge Howard Broadman of Tulare County Superior Court in Visalia, California, ordered that a woman convicted of brutally beating two of her four children use the device for three years as a condition of probation.

She and her lawyer are appealing his decision. A spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union said that though "there is some latitude for creative sentencing," the Broadman ruling "clearly crossed the line."

The device, known as Norplant, was developed by Sheldon Segal of the Rockefeller Foundation. It blocks pregnancy for up to five years and is already used in 16 countries.

Previous attempts to mandate birth control as an alternative to fines or imprisonment have not survived appeals.

The U.S. Supreme Court in 1942 banned court-ordered castration for habitual criminals. Seven years ago a California appellate court overturned a mandatory contraceptive order.

But not all such rulings are appealed. "This kind of thing happens a lot in lower courts and never gets challenged because the defendant's happy not to be in jail," said Dr. George Annas, director of the program on law, medicine and ethics at Boston University. "There is an increasing undercurrent that since we don't really know what to do about crack addicts, people with AIDS and child abusers, we should stop them from having kids."

About People

Barbara Bush told schoolchildren at Washington's inner-city Church of the Immaculate Conception that she and her husband are praying for peace, "like everybody else in America." She said she and President **George Bush** prayed every night — but in bed, not on their knees. Her host, the Reverend **George Mundell**, said he had given up praying on his knees long ago because "I woke up in the middle of the night too often on my knees."

Short Takes

After the drug-related killing in Florida of Joseph Viscido Jr., 27, his father, frustrated with police progress in the case, spent $50,000 investigating on his own. His efforts have led to the jailing of three men on first-degree murder charges. Mr. Viscido, 59, a used-car dealer, had both the time and the money to pursue the case, traveling as far as Canada to interview potential suspects or witnesses. Sometimes the police outfitted him with a hidden microphone. "As I went along, I got more professional," he said. Sergeant Bill Murray of the Broward County sheriff's office said, "He had perseverance beyond belief."

Once upon a time, Hollywood stars treated politicians the way the stars themselves were treated by everyone else: as unapproachable, larger-than-life figures. No longer, says Ronald Brownstein, author of "The Power and the Glitter: The Hollywood-Washington Connection," being published this month by Pantheon. Today, he says, stars believe that their fame "gives them as legitimate a role in the public arena as the image-obsessed politicians who compete with them for air time on the evening news."

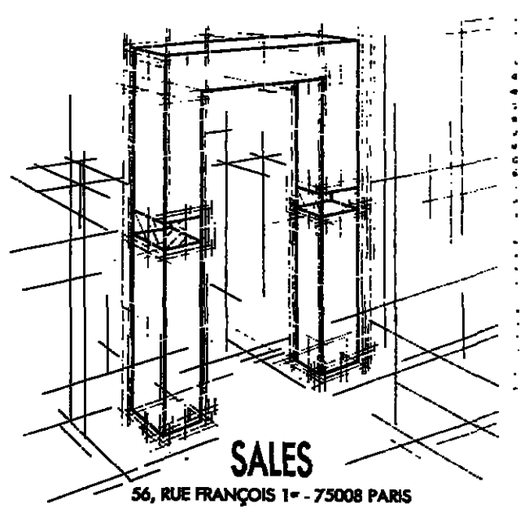
Arthur Higbee

High Spanish Aide Resigns

Reuters

MADRID — Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra González has resigned, according to the office of Prime Minister Felipe González. Mr. Guerra, 50, said Saturday that he wanted to concentrate on his duties as deputy secretary-general of the governing Socialist Workers Party.

GENTLEMAN
GIVENCHY



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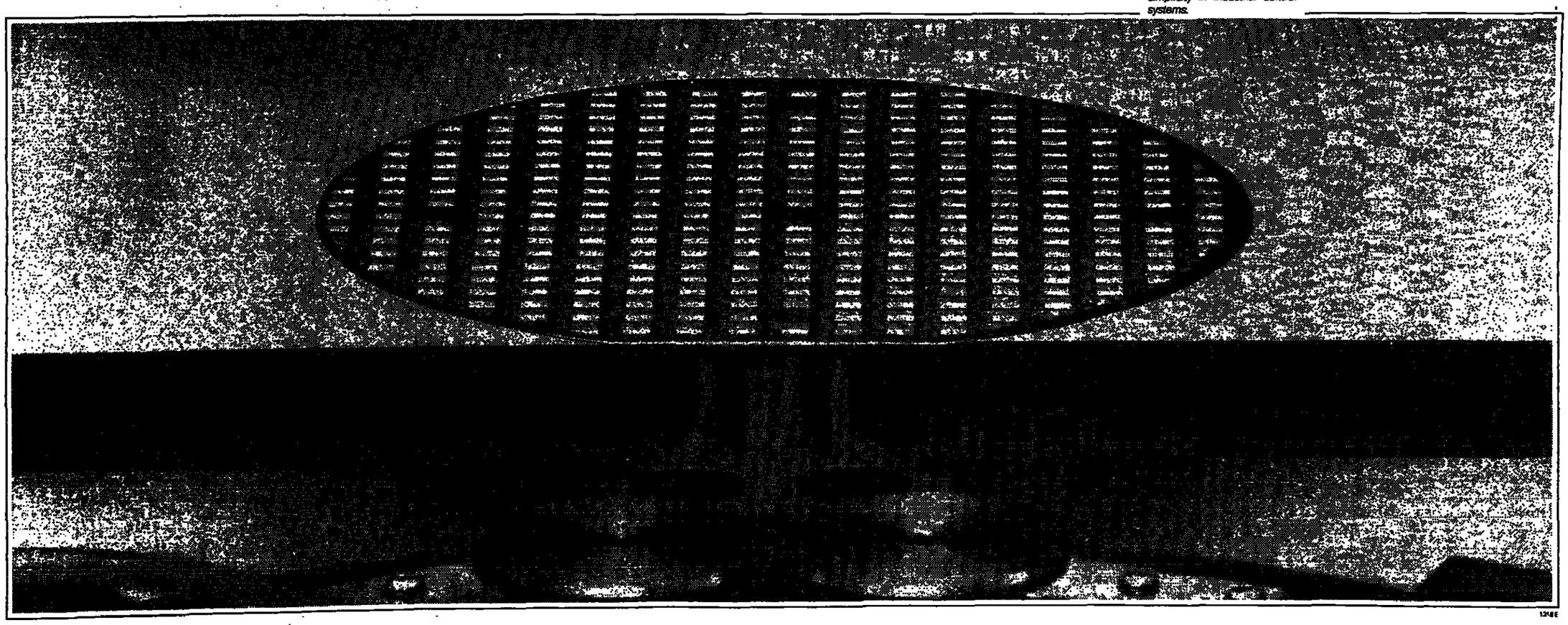

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VILNIUS: *Military Imposes Curfew, But Thousands Continue Vigil as Parliament Meets*

(Continued from page 1)

agreement to avoid further bloodshed.

The parliament, which was formed 11 months ago, is the republic's first popularly elected legislature in the half century since Lithuania was forcibly annexed by Moscow at the outset of World War II.

Most of the casualties occurred around 2 A.M. Sunday when Soviet Army troops stormed the television tower and began shooting live ammunition at the crowds.

At one point, a line of around 50 people tried to stand in front of an approaching tank column and two people, a 17-year-old man and a 24-year-old women, were crushed under the treads. The tanks fired deafening blanks and swung their gun turrets as soldiers fired live rounds from their AK-47 assault rifles.

In Vilnius and in other Soviet cities, people said the scenes were reminiscent of Moscow's invasions of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

"What is at stake here is not Lithuania," said Algirdis Brazauskas, the Communist leader who led the majority wing of his party to a new independence platform. "Lithuania is just the pretext," he said. "This is about the whole of the Soviet Union. This means dictatorship in the Soviet Union."

Romualdas Ozolas, the republic's deputy prime minister, said, "What happened today is part of the last convulsions of a dying giant. It was an attempted coup supported by the military."

Maciej Mazurkiewicz/Reuters

A Soviet paratrooper attacking a Reuters news photographer during the assault on the Vilnius radio-television station Sunday.

Inside the Lithuanian parliament, legislators fearing a takeover of the building Sunday night told all loyalist guards to stop carrying their rifles in order to avoid giving the army an excuse to begin firing. Gas masks were distributed.

The Lithuanian president, Vytautus Landsbergis, a musicologist who led the republic to its declaration of independence last March, has started wearing a bulletproof vest in anticipation of a military raid. The building is packed with sandbags, and the atmosphere is tense.

Speaking to a crowd of tens of thousands of people outside the building Sunday afternoon, Mr. Landsbergis said: "Today will determine whether we can continue on our path to independence. If they stop us today, Lithuania will carry on in the hope that it will succeed in the end. It is our duty to suffer this day, whichever way it leads us. Do not show your hatred."

Mr. Landsbergis said he had tried to reach Mr. Gorbachev by telephone but failed. "The gates in Moscow are closed to us," he said. "The decision has been made."

A 5 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew was ordered over Lithuanian radio in the name of the National Salvation Committee, a creation of the hard-line, Moscow-backed wing of the republic's Communist Party.

The committee and army troops ordered the thousands of mourners off the streets Sunday evening, but many people continued defiantly to stay outside for several hours more, carrying memorial candles and waving yellow, red and green Lithuanian flags, now edged in black.

The National Salvation Committee, which was formed only two days ago, has declared itself in command of the republic.

Just hours before the attack on the television center, Mr. Gorbachev and his new executive body, the Federation Council, said that peaceful, political means should be used to solve the crisis in Lithuania. But Mr. Pugo said the situation had "changed" in the intervening hours.

A delegation from the Federation Council, including Levon Ter-Petrossian, a former political prisoner who is now the Armenian president, met with Mr. Landsbergis and other leaders Sunday.

Tens of thousands of demonstrators in Moscow, Leningrad, Lvov, Tbilisi, Kishinev, Riga and other cities in the Soviet Union expressed their outrage at the military assault in Vilnius.

On a march through the center of the Soviet capital around 5,000 demonstrators cried "Down With the Murderers!" and "Gorbachev Resign!" The city's young deputy mayor, Sergei Stankevich, unfurled a banner that read "Freedom Will Die With Us!"

Outside the Winter Palace in Leningrad, where the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917, thousands of demonstrators screamed slogans at Mr. Gorbachev, including "Down With the Nobel Prize Winner!"

In Riga, the Latvian vice president, Dinas Ivans, said he expected Soviet troops to make a similar assault there early Monday. Mr. Ivans said he had reports that more than 2,000 paratroopers were on their way to the city for an attack.

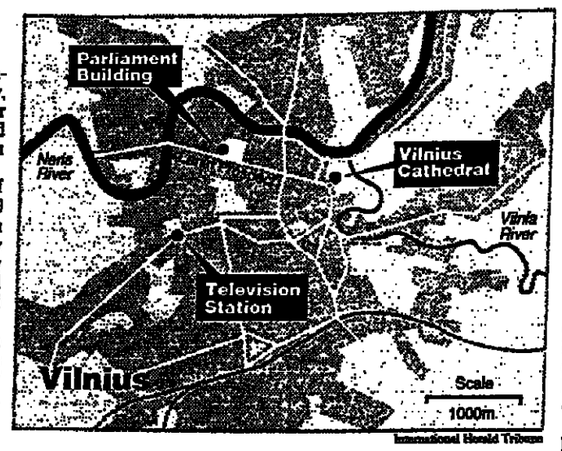
As more than 100,000 people staged a rally outside Riga's main cathedral in sympathy with the Lithuanians, a Latvian lawmaker, Ivan Kezberis, said, "Tragedy is just around the corner. Action is being taken all over the Baltics. I don't think anyone will escape."

In the Estonian capital, Tallinn, legislators gathered for an emergency session. The independent Baltic news agency Baltfax reported that callers to the parliament said that troops and tanks were massing on the republic's border "waiting for a command."

Estonian leaders met Sunday evening with the Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, who said he had called Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, to criticize the use of force in Lithuania.

The demonstrators in Moscow called on Mr. Yeltsin to hold a special session of the Russian parliament. Numerous speakers repeated the refrain: "Today Lithuania, tomorrow Latvia and Estonia, next Russia itself. We cannot allow it!"

The Washington Post correspondent David Remnick contributed to this report from Moscow.



International Herald Tribune

WARNING: *Soviet Ties at Risk*

(Continued from page 1)

that the crackdown in Lithuania had become a serious threat to continued U.S.-Soviet cooperation.

Mr. Baker's sharply worded statement signaled that the dramatic improvement in superpower relations in the last 18 months could be at risk because of the Soviet crackdown that left at least 13 dead and 140 wounded in Vilnius.

A senior administration official traveling on Mr. Baker's plane from Turkey to England said the United States would seek to avoid disruption in aspects of the relationship that could benefit the United States, particularly arms control.

"There are still, in my opinion, areas where it is to the mutual advantage of the two countries to continue to try and work things out," the official said. "There are areas where it is clearly to the advantage of the United States and we should not abandon our efforts in those areas. And I am thinking particularly of arms control issues."

Mr. Baker arrived in London for consultations with Prime Minister John Major on the Gulf and Baltics. Before leaving Ankara, where he met President Turgut Ozal earlier Sunday, Mr. Baker issued a written statement on the Soviet crackdown in Lithuania.

"Soviet interests, above all else, require the reform process to move forward," he said. "Only with continued reform will progress and hope in the Soviet Union be possible. And, in the end, enduring U.S.-Soviet cooperation, indeed, partnership, depends on continued reform — for partnership is impossible in the absence of shared values."

The Soviet move came at an extremely sensitive time for the Bush administration, with the deadline looming Tuesday for Iraq to vacate Kuwait and the United States struggling to hold together the anti-Iraq coalition, which includes the Soviet Union.

The crackdown also threatens to stall or reverse more than a year of efforts to "lock in," as Mr. Baker has put it, the gains in U.S.-Soviet cooperation. These include the nearly completed strategic arms reduction treaty, continuing differences over the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty recently signed and settlement of a series of regional conflicts.

The senior official told reporters that although there had been no decision to postpone the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in February, the administration was watching events in Lithuania closely and "we will have to keep these things at the forefront of our mind."

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze announced his resignation Dec. 20 in part to protest movement toward repression of the restive Soviet republics. "Maybe we have a clue about the announcement that Shevardnadze made," the senior official said.

In Brussels, NATO officials convened for a rare Sunday session to discuss events in Lithuania.

Alliance sources said the delegates were troubled by the apparent contradiction between Moscow's pledge of restraint Saturday and the violence that followed only hours afterward.

In a separate development, Germany and France issued a joint statement condemning the killings and appealing to Mr. Gorbachev to end the violence and engage in a dialogue with "the freely elected representatives of the Baltic people."

The German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who in recent months has played a central role in mobilizing Western economic aid for the Soviet Union, also sent a "confidential message" to the Soviet leader.

One of the strongest criticisms of the Soviet action came from Mr. Major, who warned that further action, "particularly if it were directed against the Lithuanian parliament," would compel the European Community to review its aid program to Moscow.

(WP, NYT, Reuters)

Albanians Recognize Human-Rights Group

Reuters

VIENNA — Albania's first independent human-rights group has won recognition from the country's Communist authorities, the state press agency ATA reported.

The Forum for the Defense of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was granted legal status Saturday by Justice Minister Enver Halili. The Forum was founded by leading intellectuals last month and is the fourth independent body to be officially recognized since December. Unlike the other three groups, it is not a political party.

Yeltsin Helps News Unit Resume Its Operations

Reuters

MOSCOW — The independent news agency Interfax resumed operations over the weekend with the help of Boris N. Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, after it had been closed down by state radio and television chiefs.

The service's chief editor, Mikhail Kommissar, said Mr. Yeltsin and Arkadi Volsky, a former Kremlin official who heads the Scientific and Industrial Union, provided premises Saturday for Interfax and its news service Baltfax.

"We are both back in operation," Mr. Kommissar said. The agencies resumed services to their clients — Soviet newspapers and organizations, as well as foreign news offices and embassies — on Saturday evening, a day after they had been shut down.

Mr. Kommissar said the two agencies were working from an office in Mr. Yeltsin's headquarters and another in the Union premises, which is alongside the Communist Party Central Committee headquarters in central Moscow.

Interfax was founded as a joint operation between Moscow Radio and a French-Italian company in 1989 but has been independent since October. Baltfax is run by journalists from the rebel republics and provides Baltic news with a perspective different from the official one. It merged with Interfax on Jan. 1. The agency's equipment was impounded Friday at its offices in a Moscow Radio building.

The shutdown, according to Interfax and Soviet newspaper reports Saturday, was ordered by Leonid Kravchenko, head of Gostelradio, the state radio and television agency.

The conservative daily Sovietskaya Rossiya said Mr. Kravchenko, former chief of the official press agency Tass and a member of the Central Committee, had made the decision because Interfax had not paid a share of its profits to Moscow Radio. Mr. Kommissar said that accusation was false.

There has been no public statement from Mr. Kravchenko.

Civic Forum Declares Plan to Become a Party

Agence France-Presse

PRAGUE — Members of Czechoslovakia's governing Civic Forum have voted to make the organization a political party amid appeals from its leaders for unity.

ACROSS

1 African range
6 Wife of Saturn
9 Display
13 —— Loa, Hawaiian volcano
14 Music, painting, etc.
16 Cod or Horn
17 Having no more energy
19 Using speech
20 Belief
21 Labor org.
22 Archer William ——
23 Cooperative
26 Dostoyevsky's "—— Youth"
30 Cover
31 Jerk
34 Festive occasion
35 Office biggie
37 Emulate Valentino
39 Hazard for boaters
41 Helps
43 Residue
44 Plate
46 Observed
47 Having hearing organs
49 P.O. item
50 Phoenician seaport
51 Deep blue
54 Hebrew measure
57 Actress Blyth
58 Ruth's mother-in-law
62 Fail to win
63 Hans Brinker et al.
66 Notable penods
67 Space org.
68 Sir Arthur —— Doyle
69 Burden
70 Attention getter
71 Showy flower

DOWN

1 I love, to Ovid
2 Tight
3 Stringed instrument
4 Soon
5 Temptations for Jimmy Valentine
6 Kind of meal
7 Go before
8 Way up or down
9 Cocktail or weather phenomenon
10 Warren denizen
11 Gem for Jimmy Carter
12 Water holder
15 L.A. problems
18 Fashioned
24 Said "Nyet!"
25 Summer treats
26 Taj Mahal site
27 Elevate
28 It's a start
29 Garnish used by chefs
32 Shuffle along
33 Aquatic mammal
36 Untouchables, e.g.
38 Serf of yore
40 Words of comprehension
42 Diminished
45 Health problem
48 Sewer
52 Open, as a bottle
53 Civil-rights org.
54 Butter substitute
55 Daybreak, to Donne
56 Jacob's twin
59 Indian of Okla.
60 "But —— buts": Fielding
61 Persia, updated
64 Posed
65 Timber bend on a ship

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

P	A	R	E			P	A	S	T		S	L	A	B
A	L	O	P		E	L	I	H	U		T	I	N	E
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C	R	O	C	O	D	I	L	E	T	E	A	R	S	
S	T	R	U	M		D	E	P	L	O	Y			
		R	A	H	S		D	E	S	E	R	V	E	
H	E	L	E	N	A		S	O	N		D	E	E	D
E	M	U		I	M	P	A	G	E	S		A	T	E
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Y	A	M	S		S	C	Y	E			T	R	A	S

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مكنوا من الاصل

ASSAULT IN VILNIUS: Gorbachev must have been aware of the plan, but did he give the go-ahead?

Baltic States And Yeltsin Appeal for UN Session

Reuters

TALLINN, Estonia — Boris N. Yeltsin, the leader of the Russian Republic, and the presidents of the three rebel Soviet Baltic republics appealed to the United Nations on Sunday to call an emergency international conference on the Baltic problem.

They also appealed to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, to extend the world organization's Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait, apparently to allow the international community to focus on the Baltics.

In a separate joint declaration, the presidents of the four republics appealed "to all the states of the world to resolutely denounce acts of armed violence against the autonomy of the Baltic states and their peaceful population."

The appeal to the United Nations and the declaration were signed by Mr. Yeltsin, President Vytautas Z. Landsbergis of Lithuania, President Anatolijs V. Gorbunovs of Latvia and President Arnold F. Ruutel of Estonia.

The two documents were issued in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, some 22 hours after Soviet forces stormed the television and radio center in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, where at least 13 people died and 140 were wounded.

Mr. Yeltsin, the radical president of the parliament of the huge Russian Republic and the chief political rival to the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, flew to Tallinn on Sunday evening to consult with officials of the Baltic republics.

Only Mr. Ruutel was present in Tallinn, but representatives of the other two leaders joined the talks and the four presidents were understood to have consulted by telephone.

The statements after the meeting marked a major challenge by Mr. Yeltsin to the authority of Mr. Gorbachev and was the first time the Russian leader had aligned himself unequivocally with the Baltic republics, which are seeking to restore their prewar independence.

Mr. Yeltsin, once a member of the Soviet Communist Party's ruling Politburo but now an independent politician, issued a separate personal appeal to Russian soldiers in the Baltics not to follow orders to use force against civilians.

"By carrying out orders to storm civilian installations and use arms against a civilian population," he said, "you become a weapon in the hands of the dark forces of reaction."

The statement by the four presidents said their administrations were "ready to render concrete support and help to each other if there is a threat to their sovereignty."

The leaders of Latvia and Estonia have expressed strong fears that the army's moves in Lithuania, where it clearly supported a pro-Moscow National Salvation Committee, could be repeated in their republics.

Many Yeltsin supporters, including up to 300 parliamentary and city council deputies, marched through Red Square in Moscow on Sunday to protest the military's actions. Some warned that the Russian Republic could suffer the same fate.

Mr. Yeltsin is expected to call an emergency session of the Russian Republic's parliament on Monday to discuss the Baltic crisis. The assembly has already challenged Mr. Gorbachev on several economic and political issues.

Agence France-Presse

Lithuanians trying to stop a Soviet tank from crushing a fellow protester in Vilnius early Sunday.

4 Officials Put Up For Ryzhkov Post

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has proposed four senior officials as candidates to succeed Nikolai I. Ryzhkov as prime minister and is expected to ask the Supreme Soviet to approve one of them in the coming days, the independent Interfax news agency reported.

PLOT: *Lithuanian Leaders See Crackdown as Carefully Planned Exercise*

(Continued from page 1)

that Mr. Gorbachev must have been well aware of the planning for a military coup in Lithuania. The more pertinent question is whether he willingly gave the go-ahead for paratroopers to be used against unarmed demonstrators or had no choice but to stand idly by as the conservatives seized the initiative.

"There is a widely shared view here that Gorbachev is increasingly under the influence of the Communist Party nomenklatura, that he is no longer his own man," said Kazimiera Prunskiene, the former Lithuanian prime minister who met with Mr. Gorbachev last week in one of the last attempts to forestall the crackdown. At the time, she quoted Mr. Gorbachev as telling her: "Go back home and restore order. Otherwise I will be obliged to do the job myself."

The roots of crackdown in Lithuania go back at least to last month when the KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, announced a major policy change, telling the Congress of People's Deputies that the Kremlin no longer felt obliged to rely on political means alone to solve the Soviet Union's problems.

Mr. Kryuchkov said that, in some extreme cases, it would be necessary for the authorities to rely on force to impose their will, even at the risk of bloodshed. The evidence is that he was speaking with Mr. Gorbachev's approval.

The planning that went into the assault can be demonstrated by a detailed look at the events of the weekend, starting with the seizure of the publishing house in Vilnius.

FRIDAY MORNING

Less than 24 hours after an ultimatum from Mr. Gorbachev warning the Lithuanian leadership to return to the Soviet Constitution or face the consequences, paratroops firing automatic rifles burst into the republic's main printing press.

Mr. Gorbachev refuses to take two calls from the Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis. The Soviet armed forces chief of staff, General Mikhail A. Moiseyev, calls off a planned meeting with Lithuanian defense officials in Moscow.

The conservative Russian organization Yedintsvo, or Unity, which is closely allied to the pro-Moscow wing of the Lithuanian Communist Party, forces the closure of the Vilnius airport. A few hours later, Soviet troops stop all railroad traffic to Vilnius.

FRIDAY EVENING

The pro-Moscow Communists announce the formation of a Committee of National Salvation. The names of the members are not revealed, ostensibly for their own protection. Several dozen factories, whose mainly Russian workers are strongly influenced by Yedintsvo, demand that Mr. Gorbachev declare direct presidential rule in the republic. According to intelligence information obtained by Deputy Prime Minister Ozolas, a National Salvation Committee leader tells his associates: "We act tomorrow. It's now or never."

SATURDAY MORNING

At 3 A.M. Soviet troops seize a special police academy for the training of anti-terrorist squads. Until now, the 140-man unit has been under the control of the Lithuanian government and constitutes its most effective military weapon. Fifteen members of the unit defect to the paratroops. The weapons of the remainder are impounded.

8 A.M. Deputy Prime Minister Brazauskas starts trying to call local military leaders and Kremlin politicians in an attempt to avert the worst. As a former Communist Party boss, he is on first-name terms with many of them. The Baltic military commander tells him he knows nothing about the blockade of the railroad. Mr. Kryuchkov of the KGB promises to relay a message to Mr. Gorbachev and get back to him, but never does.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

At a Federation Council meeting in Moscow, the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, and Interior Minister Boris K. Pugo sharply condemn the Lithuanians. But most of the republican leaders present condemn the military action. The meeting ends with a call for the crisis to be resolved by "political methods."

5 P.M. Military leaders in Vilnius appear at an unusual press conference. General Vlad Uskopchik, a participant, says, "We have as many forces here we need to retain order." Asked whether he is loyal to the Lithuanian government or to the Committee for National Salvation, he refuses to reply. Less than 12 hours later, he is named as military commandant of Vilnius.

SUNDAY

1:55 A.M. Soviet troops storm the television tower in Vilnius, firing at peaceful demonstrators who try to oppose them. Vaclas Buzas, a 60-year-old pensioner, is shot through the hips, the first casualty of the evening. As the troops crash through the plate-glass entrance, the tower's defenders jump out the window. Arunas Romascavacius is shot in the back.

Reporters see a tank mow through a human chain of about 30 people, crushing at least one demonstrator to death. Other demonstrators hang onto the tank with their bare hands. Fighting around the television tower continues for 80 minutes as troops fire at youths who taunt them with shouts of "Fascists!" and "Occupiers!" Army loudspeakers say "all power in Lithuania" has passed to the Committee for National Salvation.

Five minutes later, another armored column attacks the television station. Similar tactics are used. Battle tanks fire deafening blanks to frighten the crowds as paratroopers go in with tear gas and live rifle fire. The windows of all the neighboring buildings are blown out by the blasts.

4 A.M. Deputies gather in the chamber of the Lithuanian parliament. A resolution is adopted transferring power to the Lithuanian foreign minister, who is traveling in Europe, if the parliament building is occupied. Deputies pay silent a tribute to the first martyrs of Lithuania's 10-month struggle to restore its prewar independence.

5:30 A.M. Lithuanian ministers confer in the darkened halls of the government building. The newly appointed prime minister, Albertas Simenas, has gone missing. The atmosphere is calm, but tinged with regret and bitterness. "This is the end of the illusions of even the biggest optimists," Mr. Ozolas says. Mrs. Prunskiene, a former Communist, says, "It's the collapse of everything we once believed in: of *perestroika*, of the common European home, of all the talk about the self-determination of nations."

7 A.M. Mr. Landsbergis, who has been unable to reach Mr. Gorbachev by telephone, issues a direct video appeal to the Soviet leader. "Mr. President, why are you covering the action of murderers with your name? If you could stop them, why haven't you? Your country is going to a terrible collapse which could drag the whole world down with it. Why do you need this?"

—MICHAEL DOBBS

CASUALTY: *Will Vilnius Put Gorbachev Legend in Dustbin of History?*

(Continued from page 1)

drabinek, a former political prisoner who now edits the newspaper Express Khronika. "Tanks, occupation, violence: These are the tactics of the old regime, pure and simple."

The killings in Vilnius, said Yuri N. Afanasyev, a legislator and leader of the Democratic Russia movement, "are the work of a dictatorship of reactionary circles — the generals, the KGB, the military-industrial complex and the Communist Party chiefs."

He added, "And at the head of that party dictatorship stands the initiator of perestroika, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev."

The protesters, who marched from Red Square past the KGB building and then to Communist Party headquarters on Staraya Square, carried some of the most virulent anti-Gorbachev placards ever seen in this city: "Gorbachev is the Saddam Hussein of the Baltics!" "Down With the Executioner!" "Gorbachev Is an Occupier!"

Time and again the protesters made bitter allusions to Mr. Gorbachev's 1990 Nobel Peace Prize.

"Now the world can see how shameful that prize was," said a marcher, Vladimir Dolgi. "The country is hungry, there is blood spilled on the streets. Gorbachev has sided with the reactionaries to save his empire."

When troops killed nine people in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, in April 1989, the blame was pinned on key conservatives in the leadership, including the former KGB chief, Viktor M. Chebrikov. But now that Mr. Gorbachev has openly shifted toward the hard-liners, declaring his intention to preserve the union at all costs, he is losing what little credibility he had left among the democracy movement.

Although he has survived crisis after crisis, it becomes harder every day to see how Mr. Gorbachev can survive politically in a situation when most ordinary people blame him and his program for leaving the store shelves emptier than they ever were in the Brezhnev era. Mr. Gorbachev was already losing the support of intellectuals, the middle class and others who benefited from his initial changes; the Vilnius killings may be last straw.

It now appears that Mr. Gorbachev holds power for the same reason that earlier Soviet leaders held power — because the military, the KGB and the Communist Party feel he is on their side. Len Karpinsky, a columnist for Moscow News, said that although Mr. Gorbachev was not suited by character to be a dictator, the army, conservatives in the party and the Russian Orthodox Church, and the KGB have become dictators "through" him.

Mr. Shevardnadze warned that if there were repetitions of the bloodshed in Tbilisi or last year in Azerbaijan, the Soviet Union could lose all it had gained in its new relationship with the United States and the rest of the world.

The Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, told visiting Jewish leaders just before the crackdown in Vilnius, "The Western countries are now focusing their attention on the developments in the Persian Gulf, but it is important for them to keep their eyes on the current processes in the Soviet Union because those processes may throw the country into a civil war."

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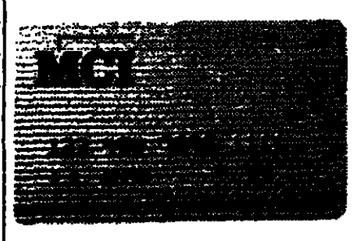

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THE GULF: From Saturday's votes, the most sweeping powers of war for the president in nearly 50 years

Hushed and Solemn, Congress Votes 'Yes'

By Tom Kenworthy and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A divided and solemn Congress has granted President George Bush the authority to wage war against Iraq. The war-making power thereby given the White House is the most explicit and sweeping in nearly half a century.

In a tally that reflected the nation's conflict over how best to resolve the 5-month-old military showdown in the Gulf, the Senate voted, 52 to 47, to give Mr. Bush the authority he had sought to enforce a United Nations deadline for Iraqi withdrawal Tuesday. The House of Representatives followed, voting 250 to 183.

Those decisions came Saturday after both houses of Congress rejected Democratic proposals to delay war and to continue Mr. Bush's original strategy of diplomatic isolation and international economic pressure. The House defeated that resolution, 250 to 183. In the Senate the vote was 53 to 46.

In a statement moments after the final congressional votes, Mr. Bush said the action unmistakably demonstrated "the United States' commitment to the international demand for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait."

"This clear expression of the Congress represents the last, best chance for peace."

The votes in the House and Senate capped three days of the most intense and emotional debate seen in the Capitol in many years.

Somber lawmakers in both chambers sat in almost reverent silence Saturday as they concluded debate and cast what many said were the most troubling and important votes of their careers.

It was, said Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, "an hour of doubt and an hour of destiny."

In the Senate, members who normally vote while milling about the chamber sat motionless at their desks until their names were called, then rose to vote in hushed tones.

The resolution gives Mr. Bush congressional authorization to use the military to enforce the UN Security Council resolution that permits "all necessary means" to compel Iraq to leave Kuwait if it has not voluntarily withdrawn by the end of Tuesday.

The competing measure was aggressively supported by the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington; the Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, and other Democratic leaders. In it, they proclaimed that continued reliance on diplomatic initiatives and the international economic embargo was the "wisest course" for the present. They did not rule out use of force at a later date, but insisted that Mr. Bush return to Congress for specific authorization once he decided to begin a war.

The winning resolution, also, stipulates that before U.S. troops begin offensive operations, Mr. Bush must inform congressional leaders that the United States has used "all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means" to obtain Iraqi compliance with the UN resolution. But no further congressional authorization is required.

In the House, 86 Democrats — including the chairmen of some of the most powerful committees — supported Mr. Bush, and 179 Democrats voted for the alternative. Three Republicans opposed Mr. Bush, and 164 voted with him.

In the Senate, two Republicans, Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon and Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, voted against the president's position, and Mr. Hatfield opposed the Democratic proposal as well. Ten Democrats supported it, including Al Gore of Tennessee. Mr. Gore, a possible Democratic presidential contender, was the last of the group to announce his position.

With the hour of decision approaching, the speeches contained a poignancy that sometimes brought lawmakers to the verge of tears.

They also brought appeals for unity, whatever the outcome of the vote. "However you vote," Mr. Foley said as he closed debate for the Democrats on the resolution that urged continued patience, "let us come together after this vote without recrimination. We are all Americans here — not Democrats, not Republicans."

Although the resolution approved Saturday was not a formal declaration of war, lawmakers from both sides said it was the functional equivalent.

What Congress Voted and Rejected

New York Times Service

Following are key provisions of the resolution approved by the House and the Senate on Saturday authorizing President Bush to use force in the Gulf, as well as excerpts from Democratic Party alternatives that were rejected:

Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution

(Proposed in the House by Representatives Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, and Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois; and in the Senate by Senators Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, and John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia.)

The President is authorized, subject to subsection (b) to use United States Armed Forces pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 678.

Before exercising the authority granted in subsection (a), the President shall make available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate his determination that:

(a) The United States has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq with the United Nations Security Council resolutions cited in subsections (a); and

(b) That those efforts have not been and would not be successful in obtaining such compliance.

Mitchell-Nunn Resolution Rejected in the Senate

(Proposed by Senators George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia.)

That:

The Congress authorizes the use of American military force to enforce the United Nations economic embargo against Iraq, to defend Saudi Arabia from direct Iraqi attack and to protect American forces in the region.

The Congress believes that continued application of international sanctions and diplomatic efforts to pressure Iraq to leave Kuwait is the wisest course at this time and should be sustained, but does not rule out declaring war or authorizing the use of force at a later time should that be necessary to achieve the goal of forcing Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

Hamilton-Gephardt Resolution Rejected in the House

(Proposed by Representatives Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, and Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri.)

That:

The Congress authorizes continued use of American military force to enforce the United Nations economic embargo against Iraq, to defend Saudi Arabia from direct Iraqi attack and to protect American forces in the region.

The Congress believes that continued application of international sanctions and diplomatic efforts to pressure Iraq to leave Kuwait is the wisest course at this time and should be sustained.

Assad Urges Iraq to Quit Kuwait and Face Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — President Hafez Assad of Syria has called on his "brother," President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, to withdraw his forces from Kuwait immediately so that the Arab world could close ranks and confront Israel, which he described as the Arabs' true enemy.

Mr. Assad also declared that if Iraq withdrew peacefully from Kuwait and was later attacked nevertheless, Syria would fight alongside the Iraqi Army.

Mr. Assad's speech was read over Syrian radio in the form of an "open letter" to Mr. Hussein. It was read Saturday while the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, was in Mr. Assad's office talking with him about when the anti-Baghdad coalition, which includes Syria, should go to war if Iraqi forces are not out of Kuwait by the United Nations deadline of Jan. 15.

[The Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, said later that Israel should not retaliate if attacked by Iraq, asserting that an Iraqi attack, if it came, would be designed solely to transform the Gulf crisis into an Arab-Israeli confrontation.

["In this case, it is meant to reshuffle the cards and therefore Israel should not intervene," Mr. Shara said. "Syria cannot accept an Israeli intervention in this crisis," he declared. He said that Syria would side with the Arabs if attacked by Israel.]

Mr. Assad's support for the anti-Baghdad coalition has been highly sought by the Bush administration from the start of the crisis because of Syria's Arab nationalist credentials, and the legitimacy it has among Arabs around the world. Syria has deployed 15,000 paratroopers in Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein have been mortal enemies for 20 years, and Syria supported Iran in its eight-year war with Iraq.

Mr. Assad began his message to the Iraqi leader by saying: "I have decided to send you this open letter in spite of prevailing disputes, differing opinions and unfriendly relations in the hope that we can bypass these disputes and work together to the benefit of our two countries and two nations. I want the enemies of our Arab nation to miss the golden opportunity that they were dreaming of one day having and which is today present."

Apparently in a reference to the United States and its Western coalition partners, Mr. Assad continued, "We have to stand up to their ambition and to take a serious decision not dictated, not intimidated or compelled by anything else than our faith in saving the Arab nation from a catastrophe."

After declaring that he and Mr. Hussein shared "the same human values," Mr. Assad said, "The only beneficiary from the present situation is Israel, which still occupies Arab lands and plans to expand continuously inside the Arab homeland and benefits from the present international situation and conflict."

Mr. Assad seemed to be trying to say to his people that he was doing everything possible to avoid a war. But the speech was also revealing for what it said about prospects for building a stable post-crisis "security structure" in the Gulf from the diverse Arab nations that are now part of the anti-Baghdad coalition.

The Bush administration has repeatedly spoken of establishing such a structure. The Syrians clearly remain more concerned about Israel over the long term than they do about Iraq, and as soon as this crisis is over, maintaining this unnatural Arab gulf coalition in a region of constantly shifting alliances seems highly unlikely.

The speech also raised at least some question about how eager the Syrians will be to fight against Baghdad. Will they simply defend the Saudi border? Will they cross into Kuwait to dislodge Iraqi forces there? Will they enter Iraq if necessary? No one seems quite certain.

Protests on the Capitol's Steps

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William Alli walked up the steps of the U.S. Capitol with an anti-war message and pictures of his sons, both Marines in the Gulf, in his briefcase.

Louise Ransom, dressed in black, stood on the steps and said she was not yet over the killing of her 23-year-old son in Vietnam. "How could we go through this horror again?" she said.

The Reverend Carl F. Thitchener, a Unitarian minister, stood outside the White House praying with hundreds of others for peace.

Almost 2,000 people, from those leaning on canes to babies in strollers, joined anti-war demonstrations over the weekend near the White House and on the grounds of the Capitol as Congress concluded its debate and voted to authorize the president to use military force to drive Iraq from Kuwait.

"I'm outright angered," said Robert Ryan, a real estate agent who has lobbied for using the long-term-sanctions option in the Gulf crisis. His son Robert, 20, a Marine missile operator, is in Saudi Arabia near the Kuwait border.

The police arrested seven protesters after they knelt on the sidewalk outside the White House, refusing to keep the protest moving, a U.S. Park Police captain said. A woman also was charged with assaulting an officer, who was taken to a hospital for X-rays on his hand.

Anti-war organizers spent the first of a planned three consecutive Saturdays crisscrossing Washington with sound trucks and hanging bedsheet-size signs from bridges and over highways in the area.

A former U.S. Navy secretary, James H. Webb Jr., led 70 members of the military families group to the Capitol steps. They all wore red, white and blue arm bands: cardboard signs around their necks indicated the 39 states from which they had traveled.

"On this threshold weekend, as the debate is going on in Congress, I wanted to associate myself with those who have the most at risk," said Mr. Webb, a Reagan appointee who resigned his post in 1988. "If there were 100 members of Congress with kids on the front lines, I assure you there would be a different vote."

Kat Cedeno/Agence France-Presse

Policemen carrying a demonstrator away from the White House during a weekend sit-in.

In Frankfurt, Base Blockade

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Thousands of demonstrators blockaded the entrance to the U.S. Rhine-Main Air Base in Frankfurt on Sunday, in one of several German protests against war in the Gulf.

The Frankfurt blockade followed a demonstration in Berlin on Sunday morning in which about 100,000 people marched in grim silence through the eastern half of the once divided city.

On Saturday, more than 250,000 — many chanting "No blood for oil" — had blocked the streets in Germany's major cities.

Speakers at the Frankfurt march called on American and German soldiers to desert.

Around one-third of the personnel and materials for Operation Desert Shield was channeled through the Rhine-Main base, the U.S. Army's main overseas air support base.

Organizers said 10,000 people had taken part in the demonstration; the police estimated the number at 4,500.

The marches Saturday were mostly peaceful. But during one of them, a rally of more than 30,000 in Berlin, nine people were briefly detained after bank windows were smashed and the tires of a police car were punctured.

In Spain on Sunday, tens of thousands of anti-war protesters marched to demand the withdrawal of some 500 Spanish troops from the Gulf. At churches across the country, Roman Catholics prayed for peace.

The British actress Vanessa Redgrave, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which backs Iraq, told 18,000 demonstrators in Barcelona: "We have to unconditionally defend Iraq against American, British and Israeli aggression."

Britain and the United States had "done their utmost to sabotage a peaceful solution," Miss Redgrave said.

In London on Sunday, thousands of banner-waving demonstrators staged a silent march to call on President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to pull out of Kuwait.

Many wore arm bands of yellow ribbon to mark the plight of the Kuwaitis.

"We are marching in silence as there are no words to express our anger and disgust and sorrow," said a spokesman for the Free Kuwait Campaign, which organized the rally. "We are marching to save the people and to free Kuwait."

The London demonstrators Sunday, contrasting with the 42,000 strong who rallied there Saturday, said they favored of the use of force to push Iraq out of Kuwait if diplomacy failed.

■ International Action

As part of an international day of action coordinated with anti-war groups in the United States and Japan, The New York Times reported from Paris, protests against the military buildup in the Gulf were organized in Britain and France, which have sent troops to Saudi Arabia, as well as in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway.

In France, where the government is leading European efforts to find a diplomatic solution, the largest turnout was in Paris, with more than 50,000 marching from the Place de la Bastille to the St.-Augustin Church near Elysée Palace.

Saddam Hussein Sees a Plot, Soviet Envoy Says

Reuters

NEW YORK — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq sees himself as the target of a complex conspiracy and believes that if his demise is inevitable, it is preferable by war, according to Yevgeni M. Primakov, who has been acting as the Soviet Union's envoy to the Gulf.

In an interview with Cable News Network, Mr. Primakov said a recent conversation he had with Mr. Hussein, whom he has known for 21 years, had convinced him that the Iraqi leader thought the world was out to get him.

"After my conversation with him," Mr. Primakov said, "I don't feel he is bluffing when he says that after his military success as he calls it against Iran, he became the object of a conspiracy." Mr. Hussein, he added, "feels there is a complex conspiracy to eliminate him, to surround Iraq, to strangle Iraq."

Mr. Primakov said he felt that there was still time to find a political solution to the Gulf crisis, but that if Mr. Hussein viewed his position as hopeless, he would choose war.

"Now, if he is sure that the only choice is either to die, or to stand on his knees only to die afterward, he would prefer war, where everybody loses," the Soviet official said.

GULF: 'God Only Knows' if There'll Be Peace or War

(Continued from page 1)

withdraw and spare the Arab world a destructive war.

Mr. Gadhafi said Mr. Assad's appeal represented an "unmistakable pan-Arab commitment."

In a message read Sunday over Baghdad radio, Mr. Hussein rejected the plea from Mr. Assad. "Our 19th province has become a battlefield for the showdown," Mr. Hussein said, adding that the Arab world "will be triumphant."

He urged Syria, which has committed nearly 20,000 troops to the allied force, to switch sides and join with Iraq.

Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, and Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein are bitter rivals.

Mr. Hussein has called the National Assembly into emergency session on Monday. The reason for the session was not disclosed, but Mr. Hussein has used the parliament in the past to validate concessions during the crisis.

Pope John Paul II, in an unusually blunt appeal, said Sunday that world leaders should not give up on a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis and pressed for an international conference to discuss all Middle East problems.

"It is an appeal that I direct to Iraq so that it makes a gesture of peace that would only do it honor before history," the Pope said. "It is an appeal that I direct to all interested nations so that they organize, on their part, a peace conference that contributes to resolving all the problems of peaceful coexistence in the Middle East."

King Fahd urged Mr. Hussein to let "wisdom and reason" prevail and order his forces to withdraw, the Saudi Press Agency reported Sunday.

"Saudi Arabia does not wish to see a war at all," the king said, "and it is in the Iraqi leader's hands to spare the blood of Iraqis and non-Iraqis."

An Arab diplomat said that Mr. Arafat had received a call from Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy, asking him to help obtain Mr. Hussein's approval for a visit by a European Community delegation before the UN deadline.

Mr. De Michelis said Saturday that an EC delegation was prepared to go to Baghdad if Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar's mission failed.

On Saturday, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar had said that the Palestinian-Israeli conflict would be among the issues that he would discuss with Mr. Hussein.

Mr. Hussein has consistently tried to link a resolution of the crisis to the issue of the Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied territories. The United States, which leads the 600,000-member multinational force, has refused to back such a plan. *(AP, Reuters)*

CONGRESS: Requirements Met

(Continued from page 1)

American public stay with Mr. Bush, given their doubts now?

Those doubts were most evident in the Senate, where the resolution authorizing Mr. Bush to attack passed by only 52 to 47. Three votes changed from "yes" to "no" would have reversed the outcome there, and the Senate would have denied Mr. Bush the authority he sought and the House would have given it — an uncertain trumpet indeed, hurtful to those girding for battle.

The debate — subdued, extended, often impassioned — was exactly the sort of clash between opposing views on a great issue that has been absent from most American political campaigns in the last decade. It took place, however, not between Republicans and Democrats but mostly within the Democratic Party.

In the Senate, only two Republicans deserted Mr. Bush: Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, a longtime anti-war campaigner who was one of the first Americans to enter Hiroshima after World War II, and Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, perhaps the most anti-war state.

The position taken by the majority of the Democrats holds considerable peril for their party. If there is no war, it will not matter much. If there is a war and it goes badly, they will look prescient, and their number will grow.

But should Mr. Bush decide to fight, and should American troops and their allies score a famous victory, the electorate's old suspicions that Democrats are soft on national security would probably be rapidly rekindled.

For Mr. Bush, the calculations are reversed. A bungled war, too long or too costly or both, could make him a one-term president.

Two key Democrats, both Southerners and both potential presidential candidates next year, made two different judgments on the facts of the Gulf crisis, and perhaps on its politics as well.

Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, well established in his party nationally and seen as a member of its mainstream, needs to shore up his regional base. He voted with the Southern bloc and against the party leadership.

Mr. Nunn, established as a conservative on national defense and well established regionally, is plagued nationally by a perception that he is more a Republican than a Democrat on most issues. He voted with the party leadership.

Mr. Bush played a relatively weak hand in Congress with considerable skill.

ISRAEL: Rebuff of U.S. Call for Restraint if Attacked

(Continued from page 1)

mir's rejection of the U.S. initiative had not been absolute, since he did not explicitly say that Israel would strike back at Iraq, but only that it preserved its freedom to act.

Nevertheless, Israeli officials said the talks had essentially served to shift the ground of discussion between Israel and the United States. Before, talk centered on whether Israel would respond to an Iraqi attack. The question now is how its response will be coordinated with that of the United States. Military officials in Jerusalem have been eager to resolve that issue.

Coordination between Israel and the United States in the Gulf crisis, which has always been problematic, has become an urgent issue as the chances of war increase and Iraq insistently threatens to attack Israel at the onset of any conflict. Mr. Shamir's government has said it will not preempt the threatened Iraqi strike, which is expected to take the form of a salvo of intermediate-range missiles. But he has strongly suggested that it will counterattack even if U.S. forces are already engaged with Iraq.

Official sources in Jerusalem said Mr. Eagleburger argued that Israel should not respond to an Iraqi attack because of the risk that such response could turn a U.S.-led war with Iraq into a broader regional conflict. Both Jordan and Syria, the latter a U.S. ally against Iraq, have hinted that they would intervene against any Israeli strike.

"It's true that the Americans would like us to lie low altogether," said a senior official late Sunday. "And it's true that we say we will attack if we are attacked. We are making it very clear that we must defend ourselves."

Israeli radio quoted Mr. Shamir as telling his cabinet at its weekly meeting Sunday that it was the government's prerogative to decide how Israel would respond in the event of an Iraqi attack. "That is how it has been, and that is how it will be," the radio quoted him as saying. His statement was backed by a number of ministers in declarations to news organizations.

According to Israeli sources, the country's aim of establishing links with U.S. military commanders had not been achieved, although they said talks would continue. "It may be too late to do it," a senior source said. "The Americans feel at this late minute there's really not time."

At a meeting at the White House in December, Mr. Bush and Mr. Shamir settled several major issues of U.S.-Israeli coordination in the crisis, including Israel's commitment not to launch a preemptive strike against Iraqi missile bases.

Nevertheless, the growing likelihood that Iraq will attack Israel has raised new problems, especially because of the reaction of Israel's Arab neighbors to the prospect of an Israeli counterattack.

Government leaders say Israel must respond to any Iraqi attack, if only in token fashion, to prove to the Arab world that any strike against Israel will provoke an immediate and direct response.

Privately, officials also say that the standing of Mr. Shamir's Likud party with Israelis would be devastated if the government first allowed Iraqi missiles to fall on the country, then failed to take any direct action.

Military officials have also expressed concern that in the event of an Iraqi attack, U.S. forces will not act quickly or thoroughly enough to prevent further waves of missile launchings from the two western Iraqi bases, which are known as H-2 and H-3.

At the same time, the Israelis say, the government's decision on a counterattack will depend on the scale of the Iraqi attack and how much damage it causes.

UN Deadline: Not a Minute Of Doubt Left

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The U.S. government has concluded that the deadline for President Saddam Hussein to withdraw his troops from Kuwait is 0500 GMT on Wednesday.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3 said in a speech to U.S. pilots and crew members in Saudi Arabia, "Just so there is no misunderstanding, let me be absolutely clear: we pass the brink at midnight, Jan. 15."

But this left a question whether he meant midnight in the Gulf or in Washington, which occurs eight hours later than in Iraq and Kuwait.

At first, U.S. officials said they did not know for sure. But a few hours later they said the deadline was Tuesday at midnight U.S. Eastern standard time.

The reason, officials said, is that the resolution setting Jan. 15 as the deadline for withdrawing from Kuwait was adopted in New York by the United Nations Security Council and New York time should apply.

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Gulf Notes

■ A lawsuit has been filed against the U.S. government by an American soldier stationed in Saudi Arabia over a plan to give unapproved drugs to soldiers without their consent, the Washington-based Public Citizen Health Research Group said. The Defense Department has received permission from the Food and Drug Administration to treat soldiers with experimental drugs in the event of chemical or biological warfare in the Gulf. *(NYT)*

■ A U.S. Marine died of a heart attack after physical training, the U.S. military said Saturday in Riyadh. The death brought to 101 the number of U.S. military personnel who have died in connection with Operation Desert Shield, military officials said. *(AFP)*

■ Iranian military forces and Revolutionary Guards began maneuvers Sunday along the border with Iraq. The acting commander of the Revolutionary Guards, Rahim Safavi, has said the maneuvers are "directly linked to the presence of foreign forces" in the region. *(AFP)*

■ Sirens sounded in Riyadh on Sunday in a test of civil defense measures, but most Saudis and foreigners in the capital ignored instructions to take shelter. Riyadh is more than 400 kilometers (250 miles) from the Iraqi border, and few residents believe Iraqi planes or missiles could reach that far if war breaks out. *(Reuters)*

'This Choice Is Yours to Make'

Bush Wrote to Hussein 'Not to Threaten, but to Inform'

New York Times Service

At their meeting in Geneva on Wednesday, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d gave the Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, a letter from President George Bush to be passed on to President Saddam Hussein. Mr. Aziz read the letter and then refused to accept it, saying its tone was inappropriate.

Here is the text of the letter, as released by the White House on Saturday. The White House had initially refused to make the text of the letter public. But it decided to do so, it said, after slightly different versions of the letter had appeared in news reports.

Dear Mr. President:

We stand today at the brink of war between Iraq and the world. This is a war that began with your invasion of Kuwait; this is a war that can be ended only by Iraq's full and unconditional compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 678.

I am writing you now, directly, because what is at stake demands that no opportunity be lost to avoid what would be a certain calamity for the people of Iraq. I am writing as well because it is said by some that you do not understand just how isolated Iraq is and what Iraq faces as a result. I am not in a position to judge whether this impression is correct; what I can do, though, is try in this letter to reinforce what Secretary of State Baker told your foreign minister and eliminate any uncertainty or ambiguity that might exist in your mind about where we stand and what we are prepared to do.

The international community is united in its call for Iraq to leave all of Kuwait without condition and without further delay. This is not simply the policy of the United States; it is the position of the world community, as expressed in no less than 12 Security Council resolutions.

We prefer a peaceful outcome. However, anything less than full compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 678 and its predecessors is unacceptable. There can be no reward for aggression. Nor will there be any negotiation. Principle cannot be compromised. However, by its full compliance, Iraq will gain the opportunity to rejoin the international community. More immediately, the Iraqi military establishment will escape destruction. But unless you withdraw from Kuwait completely and without condition, you will lose more than Kuwait. What is at issue here is not the future of Kuwait — it will be free, its government will be restored — but rather the future of Iraq. This choice is yours to make.

The United States will not be separated from its coalition partners. Twelve Security Council resolutions, 28 countries providing military units to enforce them, more than 100 governments complying with sanctions — all highlight the fact that it is not Iraq against the United States, but Iraq against the world. That most Arab and Muslim countries are arrayed against you as well should reinforce what I am saying. Iraq cannot and will not be able to hold on to Kuwait or exact a price for leaving.

You may be tempted to find solace in the diversity of opinion that is American democracy. You should resist any such temptation. Diversity ought not to be confused with division. Nor should you underestimate, as others have before you, America's will.

Iraq is already feeling the effects of the sanctions mandated by the United Nations. Should war come, it will be a far greater tragedy for you and your country. Let me state, too, that the United States will not tolerate the use of chemical or biological weapons, support of any kind of terrorist actions, or the destruction of Kuwait's oil fields and installations. The American people would demand the strongest possible response. You and your country will pay a terrible price if you order unconscionable actions of this sort.

I write this letter not to threaten, but to inform. I do so with no sense of satisfaction, for the people of the United States have no quarrel with the people of Iraq. Mr. President, UN Security Council Resolution 678 establishes the period before Jan. 15 of this year as a "pause of good will" so that this crisis may end without further violence. Whether this pause is used as intended, or merely becomes a prelude to further violence, is in your hands, and yours alone. I hope you weigh your choice carefully and choose wisely, for much will depend upon it.

Jordan to Restore Ties To Iran After 11 Years

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan has decided to restore diplomatic relations with Iran, more than a decade after they were cut, a Jordanian official said.

The official gave no details, saying only that the decision was made Saturday.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

THE GULF: If it comes to war, an untested war plan against an unpredictable enemy

Bush to Iraq: Not Too Late to Pull Back

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush says he is inclined to order military action against Iraq "sooner rather than later," but he suggests that he might hold back if President Saddam Hussein begins a large-scale withdrawal from Kuwait before Tuesday.

Mr. Bush, after returning to the White House on Saturday from his Camp David retreat, said that he was not sure it was "logistically possible" for Mr. Hussein to fully comply with a United Nations resolution demanding complete withdrawal by Tuesday.

But he said, "If he started now to do what he should have done weeks ago, clearly that would make a difference, and I'm talking about a rapid, massive withdrawal from Kuwait."

Mr. Bush added, "You might say an instant commencement of a large-scale removal of troops with no condition, no concession, and just heading out could well be the best and only way to avert war."

Although Mr. Bush said he did not want to display any flexibility in the days before the deadline expired, his comments marked at least a change in emphasis.

Until then, the United States and the United Nations have been saying that Iraq must withdraw entirely from Kuwait by midnight Tuesday.

After Mr. Bush spoke, the White House released the text of the letter that Mr. Bush had wanted delivered to Mr. Hussein. The Iraqi foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, refused to accept the letter from Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d at their meeting in Geneva. Mr. Aziz called the letter rude and inappropriate for a communication between heads of state.

In it, Mr. Bush used blunter language toward the Iraqi leader than he has in public. Striking an uncompromising tone, he said that "the future of Iraq" was at stake and vowed not to negotiate on any of the UN demands. "Iraq cannot and will not be able to hold on to Kuwait or exact a price for leaving," Mr. Bush said.

The State Department turned up the diplomatic heat on Iraq on Saturday by ordering its ambassador, Mohammed Sadiq Mashat, to reduce his embassy staff to four people, including himself, by Tuesday.

The State Department said it ordered the action "to reduce Iraq's capability to orchestrate terrorism" in the event of Gulf hostilities. The last American diplomats left Baghdad on Saturday, but the Bush administration said it was still not formally breaking diplomatic relations with Baghdad.

Mr. Bush himself mentioned the possibility of terrorism in his Saturday news conference, saying he would hold Mr. Hussein "directly responsible" for any terrorist action that is taken against U.S. citizens or against citizens of others in the coalition against Iraq.

Mr. Bush, who said he was anxious not to provide any hint of flexibility or indecision to Baghdad, sent mixed signals about when a war might begin.

The president repeated that he was prepared to use force "sooner rather than later" if necessary and that he considered the congressional approval of a resolution authorizing such action to be a "clear signal of our determination."

Mr. Bush said he would "absolutely not" compromise on UN demands that Iraq withdraw from Kuwait without concession. But he insisted that he had not made a final decision to order an attack on Iraq.

"We did not plan for war, nor did we seek war," he said. "Peace is everyone's goal. Peace is in everyone's prayers, but it is for Iraq to decide."

He again emphasized that the Tuesday deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait was real but said, "I can't tell you I know what I'll do at midnight."

"If a determination was made to use force," he said, "to signal when you might be inclined to act, that would in my view put the lives of coalition forces needlessly at risk."

Mr. Bush refused to endorse any of the proposals for giving Mr. Hussein a face-saving way of getting out of Kuwait.

"I don't want to give any indication that we will be interested in anything that looks like delay or trying to claim victory," he said. "It isn't a question of winning or losing. It's a question of his getting out of Kuwait rapidly and without concession."

The president also said that he wanted to enforce other UN resolutions, including ones demanding payment of reparations, and that he supported the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force to ensure the stability of the region after Iraq withdrew from Kuwait.

■ U.K. Expels Iraqi Envoys

Britain said on Sunday it was expelling 28 Iraqi diplomats and embassy support staff from London, Reuters reported. A British spokesman said the Iraqi ambassador was given 48 hours to reduce his embassy staff to four.

Bob Daugherty/The Associated Press
General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. troops in the Gulf, visiting soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division in Saudi Arabia.

If It's War, One Thing Is Almost Certain: The Best-Laid Plans Will Go Awry

By Molly Moore
and Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has drafted a war plan that it says should assure a rapid and decisive victory if war erupts with Iraq, but military planners acknowledge that unforeseen complications and pitfalls could alter the planned course of battle and perhaps even its outcome.

Military commanders and many analysts caution that combat would pit an untested war plan against an unpredictable enemy and would count on tactics and equipment never before used on the battlefield. Any major war, they say, brings a daunting measure of the unexpected, and the orderly scenarios circulating in Washington are sure to obscure costs and losses that no one expects.

"War is a terrible thing with unpredictable consequences," said General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

These are some of the sobering scenarios spun by planners and critics of a war with Iraq:

- An Iraqi intelligence coup or blind luck that enables President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to anticipate the main thrust of an American-led ground attack. "He could find out where you're coming and when you're coming and, boy, that puts you at an extreme disadvantage," a U.S. officer said.
- An ill-timed sandstorm that wipes out American technological superiority at a critical moment. Severe weather conditions on the Arabian Peninsula have periodically interfered with intelligence from satellites and spy planes. Bad weather has also grounded helicopters, blinded laser-guided munitions and slowed American forces that are counting on mobility to defeat static Iraqi defenses.
- Pervasive problems in command, control and communications that lead American and allied forces to kill each other in numbers that are not only tragic but also militarily significant. Among the specific worries cited by planners: Navy warplanes returning from bombing raids may face withering fire from allied warships that mistake the planes for enemy craft; retreating and advancing allied ground forces may end up confused and firing on each other, and night combat may confound the ability of allied ground forces to distinguish between friendly and enemy tanks.
- Political complications, such as the potential involvement of Israeli forces against Iraq, that could offend Arab armies now allied with the United States and discourage them from fighting.

Not all the potential pitfalls of war are unique to the American-led forces, and Iraqi troops are sure to face their own share of unexpected distress. But the universal frictions of war — what the army's basic war-fighting manual calls "the accumulation of chance errors, unexpected difficulties and the confusion of battle" — have a tendency to favor defense over offense.

And in what could be history's most violent war, given the concentration of destructive force now in the Gulf, common mistakes could turn out to be uncommonly costly. "We're going to war," a U.S. general said. "Many, many people are going to die. And it's important for people to understand that it's not inconceivable we could lose."

Although the specter of losing a war against Iraq is not shared by many military commanders in the Pentagon or Saudi Arabia, most concede that war could end up longer or costlier than expected. The potential unraveling of the American-led alliance and a possible loss of public support for any war are among the greatest concerns of some commanders.

Although details of the American war plan remain secret, congressional and military leaders have outlined it this way:

Hundreds of cruise missiles and tactical warplanes would try to obliterate Iraqi missiles, airfields, communications towers and anti-aircraft batteries. Then bombers would attack chemical and nuclear installations, supply lines, command headquarters and troops dug in on the border between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Finally, ground troops would mass for an attack on front-line Iraqi positions.

'We're going to war. Many, many people are going to die. And it's important for people to understand that it's not inconceivable we could lose.'
A U.S. general

"This is going to be more like D-day than anything else that I can think of," said Pete Williams, a Pentagon spokesman.

Experienced officers and analysts said the war plan was all but certain to begin coming apart from the moment the first shots are fired. Count Helmuth von Moltke, the 19th-century chief of the German and Prussian general staffs, liked to say that no plan survives contact with the enemy.

Military leaders say the "fog" and "friction" of war does not even require an enemy to sow destruction. Some 10,000 of the 58,000 Americans killed in Vietnam died in accidents and illnesses unrelated to combat, and that proportion was the lowest of any American war.

"In war, after the first hour, almost everything you have has something at least mildly wrong with it," said Tony Cordesman, an expert on the Iran-Iraq War and national security adviser to Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona.

One Pentagon official who has participated in the department's reviews of lessons learned from previous conflicts said: "Equipment fails; units take wrong turns; aircraft bomb friendly guys or they don't show up or they bomb the wrong targets; the terrain when you get there isn't what it was supposed to be; weather can go against you. Everything I'm describing to you now is extraordinarily common."

The scale of the contemplated air assault is much larger and more prolonged than any exercise conducted since World War II, and it is impossible to predict with confidence how U.S. forces will perform, said Robert A. Pape Jr. of the University of Michigan, who has written extensively on U.S. air power.

He said the intensive bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong over Christmas 1972 involved 1,364 strike sorties over two weeks. "We're talking literally doing that on the first day" against Iraqi targets, he said, "and continuing that every day thereafter."

The 370,000 American and 245,000 allied forces assembled on the Arabian Peninsula face the fourth-largest and one of the most battle-experienced militaries in the world.

Despite detailed intelligence that has allowed the U.S. military to reconstruct Iraqi-style fortifications in the California desert and pinpoint missile sites in Kuwait, analysts say U.S. and allied forces are vulnerable to unknown Iraqi capabilities.

Iraq could have dangerous new forms of mines and other weapons built within their own country, unanticipated war-fighting tactics or electronic intelligence capabilities that exceed U.S. estimates, officials said.

Asked to describe his single greatest concern about the Iraqi Army, which now has more than 540,000 troops in Kuwait and southern Iraq, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. forces in the region, said, "Just the mass."

The air force and the navy have stressed the power of violent air strikes to overcome that mass, but army and Marine leaders warn that the American military has never defeated a major ground force with air power alone.

Military officials are quick to discount the potency of Iraq's 500-plane air force, but others warn that Iraq could cause serious damage in the earliest hours of combat, before all of its aircraft can be knocked from the sky. Naval ships in the Gulf would be particularly vulnerable if even a handful of Iraqi planes armed with French-made Exocet missiles slipped through air defenses.

Analysts emphasize that the performance of the U.S. military in exercises and simulations may not be an accurate reflection of their performance in battle.

"The most pervasive feature of war is fear in a lethal environment," said Trevor N. Dupuy, a retired colonel and military historian.

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First Get Out of Kuwait

The Narrow Space

This was no sudden, scared-up, uninformed Tonkin Gulf vote that the U.S. Congress took on Iraq on Saturday. Nor was it a hasty decision made simply on three intense days of floor debate. For no less than five months Congress has been profoundly immersed in this issue. In the end, it made a choice the weightier for all the time, information, scrutiny and debate that had gone into it. The choice was to add the warning of war to the embargo, diplomacy and buildup already being applied in order to strengthen the president's strategy of applying maximum pressure in the countdown to Jan. 15. In arming the president with legislative authority for his policy, Congress took the grave, responsible and necessary chance that this will help incline Saddam Hussein to quit Kuwait without war. President George Bush struck the right note in his press conference after the voting in expressing the hope that this powerful new affirmation of American will would finally break through to the Iraqi leader.

As Jan. 15 nears, other countries and actors, including many who doubted the efficacy of American pressure, are using it to make a last-minute diplomatic surge. UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has now brought to Baghdad the specific diplomatic charge of the European Community and the fervent hopes of many other nations and individuals. In the American threat to lead a coalition into battle, he has one tool of persuasion. He also carries positive incentives: American-supported offers to spare Iraq attack and to substitute peacekeeping forces for the foreign contingents now in Saudi Arabia, and a European pledge to call a regional peace conference.

It bears underlining, however, that the first ingredient for diplomatic progress — prompt unqualified Iraqi withdrawal, or, as Mr. Bush said on Saturday, instant large-scale commencement of it — is still missing. Saddam Hussein's aides churn out rumors of future compliance, but only the man himself counts, and he insists that he will never yield Kuwait.

Between the European and U.S. positions lie several variations. The Europeans are readier to blur the no-linkage line: They would promise a conference on Israel and Palestine even before Iraq has agreed to withdrawal, let alone started it. Whether the diplomats want Baghdad to notice these variations is uncertain. What must be made clear, however, is that no incentives can be made available to Iraq simply on the word of President Hussein. His concrete delivery on withdrawal must be the test.

The United States is long on record as supporting a "properly structured" international conference "at an appropriate time" — hedges inserted to satisfy Washington's essential concern for Israel and for its own credibility — if a conference would address the American interest in no-linkage Mideast peace. But the United States is also on record as rejecting any arrangement smacking of compensating Iraq for aggression. This defines the narrow space in which Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar must work in Baghdad.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Strengthened Message

Until Saturday, disagreement in America over how to respond to Iraq's rape of Kuwait had sent Iraqi President Saddam Hussein an uncertain signal. Now Congress has given President George Bush what he wanted: the authority to wage war in the Gulf. With that vote, America sends Saddam an unmistakable message, in flashing lights: Get out of Kuwait.

The vote sent other messages as well. By reasserting Congress's constitutional war-making authority, it honored not only Congress — which debated the supremely emotional question of war and peace with uncommon intellectual honesty and decency — but democracy itself.

The tally in the Senate was close, and neither house, as even Mr. Bush's supporters agreed, voted for precipitate action. The preferred solution is a bloodless solution. Congress has armed the president, first and foremost, for peace.

As the Jan. 15 deadline established by the United Nations for Iraq's total withdrawal from Kuwait approaches, many believe that in an effort to exploit the worldwide hunger for peace, Saddam will make a last-minute offer. But if peace now is to mean something more than war later, the world needs to be tough-minded in its responses.

Some European and Arab members of the anti-Iraqi coalition are intrigued by hints of a "conditional" Iraqi withdrawal. Conditional on what? In the supple language of diplomacy, words like "conditional" and "linkage" can mean no more than allowing Saddam to save face as he removes all his forces from Kuwait. But other meanings are clearly unacceptable. It would be unthinkable, for example, to give Iraq the blackmailer's leverage of keeping some of its forces in Kuwait while substantive discussions proceed about borders, oil fields or any other regional political question.

Full international sanctions, supported by allied military pressure, must be maintained as long as any Iraqi troops continue to occupy any part of Kuwait without Kuwait's consent. Even if Iraq fully withdraws, the embargo must continue to block any imports that Baghdad might use to improve its military potential. As Secretary of State James Baker has said, withdrawal would remove the threat of allied attack. And once Baghdad's withdrawal has been verified, restrictions on food and other consumer imports can safely be removed.

But the world demands more than Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait. It demands a commitment to peace and stability. Thus the embargo on imports critical to Saddam's war machine cannot safely be removed until a satisfactory containment regime is in effect. Containment requires some combination of weapons limitations, a system for inspection and verification, regional security agreements and a multinational peacekeeping force.

The same logic governs the embargo on Iraq's oil exports. Unless and until Iraq agrees to arms limitation, any relaxation of the oil embargo would let Iraq once more use its vast oil profits to acquire weapons of mass destruction that threaten the entire Middle East. Once arms control measures are in place, and verified, Iraq could re-enter normal world trade. But even then, it would be madness to resume unrestricted exports of highly sensitive technologies and materials.

Now that the U.S. Congress has spoken, the world is understandably focused on the drama of Jan. 15. It prays for an Iraqi withdrawal without the need to shed blood. Yet what happens after an Iraqi withdrawal could matter even more.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rerun of Hungary 1956?

Is Moscow doing a repeat of what it did in 1956, when, under cover of international crisis, it wiped out an independence movement in the Soviet empire? Then it was Suez and Hungary, today it is Iraq and Lithuania. The question became even sharper on Friday when Soviet troops fired the first live shots in the Kremlin's escalating effort to compel Lithuania to back off its 10-month-old reassertion of its pre-World War II independence — independence that the Soviet Union of Stalin snuffed out in an infamous deal with Hitler's Germany.

In 1956, at the height of the Cold War, the Suez war dominated Western concern and contributed to an already strong reluctance to protest in any manner beyond futile words against the Kremlin's simultaneous crushing of the Hungarian revolution. There was not, in most people's minds then and since, much more that the United States could have done.

But the context is very different in post-Cold War 1991. The Soviet Union has opened an internal reform and moved into a foreign policy resting on cooperation with the United States. This is what makes it so shocking and, frankly, so disappointing, that the supposed reformer Mikhail Gorbachev should be tightening the screws in Lithuania. Even as his tanks were rolling in Vilnius on Friday, he telephoned George Bush to confer on Iraq. Mr. Bush took the call and pronounced it helpful. Was it Mr. Gorbachev's intent to induce Mr. Bush to play down what he is doing in Lithuania? The White House spokesman said it was "premature" to conclude that a Soviet crackdown was in the works — this after a series of political provocations and military movements that had all the earmarks of an old-fashioned Soviet Communist power play.

This is not good enough. Everyone can see that President Bush is concentrating on the Gulf crisis, as he must. But the situation in Lithuania is extraordinary, and it has broad implications for the whole evolution of Soviet-American relations. What the Iraq crisis is about in the first instance is a powerful country crushing the independence of a small neighbor. That is exactly what Mr. Gorbachev may be moving toward in Lithuania. For Mr. Gorbachev to be so exploiting the American preoccupation with Iraq, or for Mr. Bush to be making it easier for him to do it, is the sort of double shuffle that erodes the very heart of the new détente.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

What This Affair Is About

At this juncture, with the situation being increasingly muddied by hysteria over impending war, and with so-called "peace initiatives" being generated by a variety of special interests, the important thing is to retain a clear focus on what the whole affair is about.

It is not about the misery of the Palestinians, or alleged oppression by Israel; it is not about destroying Saddam Hussein personally or toppling his regime; it is not about dismembering the Iraqi state, and it is not about building or retaining some kind of Western hegemony in the region. It is soley and simply about getting Iraq out of Kuwait and achieving some element of reparation for a state which has, in the words of Secretary of State James Baker, been "ruthlessly pillaged."

— The Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

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OPINION

Pause and Win in the Gulf Without Fighting

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — With Congress now backing force to oust Iraq from Kuwait, President George Bush has a decent chance to win without fighting. Here is what he has to do:

First, pause and let the message of American resolve sink into Saddam Hussein's head.

Second, help fashion an Arab fig leaf to cover Iraqi withdrawal.

Third, provide a moment for Israel to consider doing now what it surely will do later — present its own plan for Middle East peace talks, to be discussed and implemented only after Iraq leaves Kuwait.

This is not diplomatic linkage, but diplomatic imagination.

This is not diplomatic linkage, but diplomatic imagination. Its aim is not to appease Iraq, but to invigorate Israel in its own long-standing interests to deal creatively with the Palestinian uprising. Step one has to be a pause of some weeks.

The debate in Congress was deeply emotional, as befits a decision to make war. Neither opponents nor proponents of opening the door to war now won the debate. Mr. Bush prevailed because the swing vote felt that it was too late to move against the commander in chief, not because the undecided bowed to his wisdom. A pause would honor the legitimate concerns of the doubters, and show that Mr. Bush is not rushing headlong into combat. Meanwhile, Saddam Hussein could look out his window daily, watching more U.S. troops arrive and waiting for the blow to fall.

In step two, Arabs would appeal to Saddam Hussein to leave Kuwait and not sacrifice himself, his people and Iraq to Western military technology. "The world has taken notice of what you have done for the Palestinians and the Arab nation, and you have been heard," they could say. If Saddam needs an excuse to carpet his exit from Kuwait, this might help.

Step three, an Israeli peace plan, is the most difficult because it must be Israel's choice alone. It has to be presented in such a way that it does not look like a reward for Iraq. Thus there can be no external pressure and no U.S. recriminations should Israel decide to forgo the opportunity.

Although Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir seems determined to do nothing at this time, Israel has good reasons to consider taking the initiative:

(1) If there is a war, all too many will blame Israel. Already, leaders everywhere are charging that the only obstacle to Iraq's peaceful departure from Kuwait is Israel's refusal to accept an international conference on the Middle East.

The charge unjustly equates the complicated Israeli-Palestinian situation with Iraq's clear-cut violation of Kuwait. It also ignores the likelihood that Saddam Hussein is using the international conference as a ploy. If he got a commitment, he would demand more, stringing out the talks interminably and trying to wreck the coalition against him.

Israelis see the devastating punch of blame coming, and there is no need to just wait for it to land.

(2) Israel will have to launch a peace drive sooner or later, or risk damaged relations with Washington and escalating Palestinian violence. Mr. Shamir knows this, and promises proposals later. But to postpone the inevitable until after a war with Iraq will bring only condemnation for not having done it sooner.

The good reason to delay is to avoid the appearance of rewarding Iraqi aggression. Surely, however, almost everyone would recognize that Israel would not be advancing this plan for Iraq, but for Israel and peace.

(3) Announcing a peace plan now allows Israel to shape the negotiations. Few Israelis like the idea of an international conference with the world ganging up against them. But that — or something now being concocted by Mikhail Gorbachev — is exactly what Israelis will face unless they offer their alternative now when others must treat it seriously.

All Mr. Shamir needs to do is update and get serious about the promising proposals he made two years ago, then abandoned. He could pledge to meet Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip at a fixed date, say, in March, with the near-term goal of free elections followed by Palestinian self-government.

He could reaffirm his recent proposal for a Mideast-wide conference on weapons of mass destruction, and use this to establish direct contacts with all those Arab states that reject Israel's existence.

Mr. Shamir owes Israel this chance to carve its own path to negotiations and to ensure that should war come with Iraq, the blame falls where it belongs — on Baghdad.

But there will be no time for this or an Arab fig leaf unless President Bush first pauses, and demonstrates that the mighty and just can afford to be patient in a final effort for peace.

The New York Times.

Three Traps To Avoid In the Gulf

By François Heisbourg

LONDON — As the Jan. 15 deadline approaches, several military issues with potentially grave repercussions remain incompletely resolved. Foremost among these are difficulties of command and control, up to and including the inadvertent shooting of friend by friend; the military involvement of Israel, especially where Jordan is concerned; and the potentially adverse consequences of the successful liberation of Kuwait.

While much has been done about command and control, the 28-country coalition is extraordinarily disparate and devoid of practical experience in joint ground action. (The air and sea commands seem satisfactory.) Besides the United States, Saudi Arabia, Britain, Egypt, Syria and France are fielding ground forces of more than 10,000 troops each.

The problems do not lend themselves to simple technical remedy. They can be alleviated, however, if the top military leadership portrays the issue at all ranks as the major nightmare it could become.

The problems will become particularly acute if major offensive operations are conducted to the west of Kuwait. In that case U.S. forces would be crossing the military lines of the numerous nationalities deployed in that part of Saudi Arabia.

The risks of faulty coordination on the ground reinforce the case for emphasizing air operations in the early stages of a conflict. The hope is that such operations would minimize the need for large-scale ground actions.

The problems posed by Israeli military involvement are different. Their coalition-breaking potential appears to be generally well understood and the corresponding restraint that the Israelis have promised is reassuring.

Israel naturally retains the option to respond to an Iraqi missile or air attack by similar means, but such a response would be seen as legitimate and, if not disproportionate, would leave the coalition intact.

Jordan provides a potential escape hatch for Saddam Hussein. In this scenario a pro-Iraqi leadership would seize power in Amman and request support from Baghdad, which in turn could draw in Israel. The ensuing confrontation would be militarily damaging for Iraq but politically disastrous for the coalition.

One political device could forestall this risk: a declaration, delivered in identical form in Israel and Iraq, that the countries of the pro-Kuwait coalition would consider their security interests jeopardized if foreign military forces penetrated into Jordan. Such advance warning would give the coalition an evenhanded basis to counter an Iraqi move into Jordan — and, hopefully, thus deter such a move.

If military operations led to rapid liberation of Kuwait, new problems would naturally emerge. One possibility is that Iraq would not simply conclude hostilities once the liberation had been secured. In that case, the coalition would have to choose between a smoldering and drawn-out confrontation and its associated losses, and cutting the Gordian knot by pushing on to Baghdad, bringing down Saddam Hussein in the process.

Given the totalitarian nature of the Iraqi regime, its collapse could imperil the existence of the state, thus opening a strategic vacuum in the area. In the face of such a breakdown, and its probable exploitation by the Kurdish population, Iraq's neighbors — Iran, but also Turkey or Syria — could feel compelled to intervene unilaterally.

It is by no means clear that it would be in the West's interest to be seen as abetting the redrawing of Iraq's pre-Aug. 2 borders and condoning an unbalanced strengthening of Iran.

Therefore, the coalition should state, before the beginning of the military operations, that it does not intend to change the borders of Iraq and to deprive Iraq of the means to defend its sovereignty: This would send an explicit signal to Iraq's neighbors that the territorial status quo ante would be preserved, and would have the added advantage of indicating to the Iraqi people that the coalition's quarrel is with the actions of Saddam Hussein's regime rather than with Iraq.

Chance, that unpredictable god of war, does not usually favor those who have failed to do all they can to reduce uncertainty. And experience proves that it is better to have chance on one's side. Nor will we have cause to repent if these precautions have been taken needlessly, as would be the case if success is gained peacefully.

The writer is director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Palestinian Issue Has Been Central All Along

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The great irony of the Gulf crisis could turn out to be that, in terms of his professed purpose of pushing Palestine to the top of the international agenda, Saddam Hussein could end up winning even though his country and regime were ruined in a war.

However suspect his motives and tactics, Saddam's crisis has shown like nothing before that the Palestine question, far from being a difficult and tangled matter that can reasonably be left to two small squabbling parties who inhabit a slice of the Mediterranean coast, is central to the political health and strategic balance of the Middle East.

The Gulf crisis has been one long unforeseen but forceful course of instruction in the larger geopolitical aspects of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The human distress that this conflict has inflicted on its two parties has long been known to the rest of the world — without provoking adequately serious efforts to deal with it. This time the rest of us have had occasion to learn how the conflict eats at the fundamental stability of the region as a whole. This education comes about not through the trickery and propaganda of Saddam but through the stark regional facts lying before everyone's eyes.

How telling that Israel's foreign minister, David Levy, now courageously acknowledges that a "psychological linkage" has been created between Iraq's conquest of Kuwait and Israel's hold on the West Bank and Gaza. Israel, with the United States, fiercely opposes a political linkage involving, for instance, a call for an international Mideast peace conference. But Mr. Levy appears to realize that a linkage has been made in people's minds, that being there it is more likely to survive the current crisis, and that it will likely be played out later on the political stage no matter how the crisis is resolved.

How unfortunate that Saddam has not had the wit to see what he has already accomplished. Might the UN secretary-general convey the message? Conceivably it would help Saddam claim that implicitly his grand mission has been achieved. Nor could Washington complain that an unwarranted fig leaf had been supplied to Baghdad. The American intent has simply been to deny Saddam's claim to make an immediate explicit political linkage between Kuwait and the Israeli-Palestinian dispute.

While the Iraq crisis races on, there can be no thought of making Israel, a third party with no responsibility at all for that crisis, pay to end it in current or future coin. Israelis deserve close U.S. cooperation and support in their very real peril. This includes an unbegrudged right of response to Iraqi attack. Iraq brazenly threatens Israel's citizens with chemicals and missiles. Israel's reported readiness to "take a hit" — to stay out of war unless attacked — is an important contribution to U.S. strategy.

To be faithful to a friend and ally in circumstances of military danger, however, does not require permanently signing on to an Israeli policy that cut across some American interests before the invasion of Kuwait, is demonstrably burdening American policy during the crisis and will remain a burden afterward. I refer to the pre-crisis policy of the Likud government in backing away from the concept of negotiating the exchange of territory for peace and in torpedoing the Bush administration's efforts to start Israeli-Palestinian talks on the basis of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's peace plan.

Nor can every idea for future consideration — an international conference, for instance — be dismissed out of hand as appeasement, betrayal, reward of aggression and so forth. Such glib labels prevent proposals of potential benefit to Israel from being judged on their merits.

When things get back on track, Palestinians will have to re-establish their credentials with Israeli moderates. Arab states will have to move to a stage of direct peacemaking with Israel. Israelis must return to territory-for-peace and negotiation. The United States must resume the vigorous role the Bush administration earlier was playing. Everyone must find new formats and formulas for arms control. I know it sounds crazy to imagine that Saddam could have had any part in such a development. But, hey, it's the Middle East.

The Washington Post.

The Saddam Threat Has Been Grossly Exaggerated

By Edward N. Luttwak

WASHINGTON — The Iraqi regime has indulged in much bombast that the world has taken much too seriously. Saddam Hussein's threat to U.S. troops, Israel and Western cities (through terrorism) has been hugely exaggerated.

U.S. losses in a war would depend not on Iraqi actions but on U.S. military plans. Iraqi aircraft could not hope to get through U.S. air defenses, while Iraqi missiles — even with gas warheads — could do little against troops dispersed and protected (unlike Kurdish villagers).

But if tens of thousands of U.S. Marines on the ground were inexcusably sent into a frontal attack on the Iraqi minefields, entrenched infantry, dug-in tanks and ample artillery now in Kuwait, many would die. Further losses could be expected if marines afloat carried out planned landings.

By contrast, nonstop air attacks against Iraqi trucks supplying Kuwait would force Iraq's troops to desert south, retreat north or starve in place within a week or so. While this was going on, bombing of military factories, laboratories and bases could disarm the regime in Baghdad, removing another reason to invade.

But if the U.S. Army mounted the offensive right around Kuwait that it reportedly intends, more than 80,000 U.S. troops would be sent into close combat, suffering inevitable — and avoidable — losses.

Then there is the hugely inflated threat to Israel. Most of the Iraqi army is now in or near Kuwait. If Iraq were to denude its own defenses in order to mount a wildly improbably offensive across King Hussein's complaisant Jordan, the Israeli army would easily defeat whatever Iraqi forces survived the long desert trek, during which they would be fully exposed to air attacks.

Nor could more than a handful of Iraq's 32 assorted bombers make it through Israeli air defenses — and then, only at very low altitude, diminishing their ability to locate targets.

That leaves the famous Iraqi missiles. Out of some 400 to 500 missiles, most are reportedly aimed at Saudi targets. Only 35 launchers, with reloads, are targeted against Israel. Very inaccurate and with payloads of 180 kilos in the longer-range versions (modern fighter-bombers carry at least 4,000 kilos), Iraq's missiles armed with high explosives pose not much of a threat.

Even gas warheads are not particularly threatening. For maximum potency, nerve agents must be released as a fine mist. But this can be scattered hundreds of miles by the wind, into the sea or anywhere else. Large droplets, which would not blow around, are less effective than high explosives.

Anthrax and other biological agents could work as terrorist weapons (in air-conditioning systems, for example), but not against troops with any cover at all. In any case, only an accidental hit on a crowded target, such as an Israeli cinema or a U.S. Army camp, could inflict serious casualties.

The Iraqi threat to Israel warrants some attention only because the Bush administration has given it enough credence to extract a major Israeli concession. In fear of a coalition-splitting Israeli response to an Iraqi attack, the White House suspended its virtual diplomatic boycott of the government of Yitzhak Shamir to ask that Israel leave any military reaction to the United States.

The Israeli government eventually acceded to his demand. In hard military terms, however, the agreement is almost meaningless. If the Iraqis launched their missiles when under attack by the United States, Israel could hardly react in any case: Its fighters could not fly in the same airspace as hundreds of U.S. aircraft.

If Israel were attacked out of the blue, all else being quiet, it would be highly unlikely that the United States would in fact respond on Israel's behalf. Any U.S. response would start a war, because the United States would not send in air power without simultaneously suppressing Iraqi air defenses in hundreds of sorties.

Finally, because no missile attack would threaten Israel's basic security, the government would respond not by starting a general war but with a small air strike against any remaining missiles within range of Israel, and against a symbolic target in Baghdad. Such a limited action certainly would not jeopardize the anti-Iraq coalition.

The story so far has been one of hysteria and exaggeration, compounded most recently by the U.S. State Department's decision to evacuate U.S. diplomatic families from Israel — to Washington, of all places.

The writer holds a chair in strategy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Bush Can Still Emerge as a Statesman

By Richard H. Ullman

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Iraq's intransigence notwithstanding, George Bush is heading toward a C minus or worse in World Order 101, the newest elective course in the foreign policy curriculum.

A passing grade might be generous. It would be based on the president's declaration last August that using force to grab territory simply isn't acceptable and his success in getting the United Nations to back his message with tough economic sanctions. But Mr. Bush flunked the November midterm when he began to mass forces for a possible American invasion of Iraq. If he continues on his present course he may well fail the final examination.

The buildup could lead to a failing grade for two reasons. First, it shows that the administration's proclaimed new world order is remarkably like the old one: The United States still calls the tune and bears the burden. War will begin only if the president so decrees; most of the body bags coming home from the Gulf will have Americans in them. Second, the new order seems to be grounded in the threat of a massive offensive use of force, when it should be based on the use of as little force as possible — and only for defensive purposes.

Mr. Bush's course in world order includes a laboratory exercise: the blockade of Iraq. Not a drop of oil — Iraq's only important cash crop — has flowed out of that country. Flowing into Iraq are medicines and some foods, not the industrial materials needed to maintain the fighting strength of Iraq's armed forces and to run the modern part of its economy.

The blockade is a crucial experiment, an attempt to compel an aggressor to remove his troops and to repair the damage they have done, and to do so by the steady, measured use of coercive pressure but not — unless Iraq attacks — by the use of violence. The president has declared that his patience with Iraq is wearing thin. But patience is just what is needed for this one- or two- or even three-year experiment to succeed.

If President Bush decides to attack, the experiment will be ruined. The world will not learn whether strong economic sanctions, imposed by a nearly united international community, are sufficient to reverse an act of armed aggression.

The experiment matters. The crisis springs from a unique combination of oil, unprovoked aggression and the volatile Middle East. It is difficult to imagine any other circumstances that would lead an American president (let alone any other world leader) to send such a large force halfway around the globe. But it is not difficult, if the present sanctions work, to imagine the UN Security Council voting to impose a tight embargo against another future aggressor — say, after a Libyan attempt to take over Chad, or a Serbian invasion of Croatia.

The ground rules of the new world order should be plain. The unilateral use of military power to change state borders, to seize economic resources and to right perceived wrongs is unacceptable. Governments that violate these rules will be punished. Punishment will take the form of economic pressure, applied internationally, that would be certain, severe, sustained and enforced — pressure that would not work tomorrow or the next day but would work eventually.

The Security Council resolution ordering Iraq to remove its troops from Kuwait by Jan. 15 only permits the use of force; it does not require it.

With the hostages out of Iraq, Mr. Bush can justifiably claim that the military buildup has accomplished a vital purpose, and that he can afford to wait for the economic squeeze to work. But enforcing the blockade will not require the vast array of ships, aircraft and troops currently assembled in the Gulf.

Saddam Hussein's rape of Kuwait built the coalition against him. There is no reason to think that, provided its forces on the scene are reduced to sustainable numbers, the coalition will not stay together.

If the coalition does stay together, Saddam will be made to understand that any use of force to break the blockade would bring a devastating international response. He will come to recognize that for Iraq to survive as a modern state he must totally reverse August's aggression.

Patience can make that plain to Saddam Hussein — and even enable George Bush to salvage an A in World Order 101.

The writer, professor of international affairs at Princeton University, is author of the forthcoming book "Securing Europe." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Perhaps a Gulf Deal Behind the Scenes?

AFTER the Geneva meeting between James Baker and Tariq Aziz ended without an apparent agreement, it appeared that the United States and Iraq had moved perilously closer to war. But things are not always as they appear in the political theater of George Bush and Saddam Hussein. It is worth considering another theory: that the the United States and Iraq have actually reached agreement on the vague outlines of a settlement, and that the details are now to be worked out by an intermediary.

— Alan K. Lecker in the Stamford (Connecticut) Advocate.

IN ALL the long speeches, questions asked and answers provided by James Baker and Tariq Aziz in Geneva, one significant word was never mentioned: oil. Like the dog that never barked in the Sherlock Holmes story, it may be the most important key to the crisis. At critical times, oilmen and their governments have always tried carefully to conceal their desperate interest in oil, just when they are most preoccupied by it.

— Anthony Sampson in the Observer (London).

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Indians Hostile

NEW YORK — The latest despatches from the seat of the Indian war state that the Indians are within a mile of the Pine Ridge Agency. On Sunday night [Jan. 11] Frank Gourard, the chief scout, with Young-Man-Who-Was-Afaid-of-Losing-His-Horses and other friendlies, went to the hostile camp and parleyed with the Indians all night. The warriors were in a fearful state of excitement, dancing vigorously and shooting dogs and cattle.

1915: In Divorce Court

LONDON — Remarkable letters were read in the Divorce Court today [Jan. 13], when Lady E. E. Williams-Drummond successfully petitioned for a decree of restitution of conjugal rights. Soon after the marriage in 1914, petitioner's husband, Sir James Hamlyn Williams-Drummond, sent her a letter in which he said: "I find I don't love you, although I care for you very much. I am in love with Mrs. L. It will be better for us to part. Your affectionate Jimmie." In her reply to this letter, Lady Williams-Drummond wrote: "You will have to get rid of the L's. You having her and her husband sleeping in the next room, it would be a public insult for me to continue."

1940: U.K. Cashes In

WASHINGTON — One of the largest lump transfers of American property in history was indicated today [Jan. 13] in an announcement by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, that American investment trusts were negotiating for the purchase of the United Kingdom's "direct" investments in the U.S. Before making the disclosure at a press conference, the Secretary said Sir Frederick Phillips, Under Secretary of the British Treasury, "informed me they [the British government] are ready to do business." The proceeds, the Secretary said, would pay for war purchases.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

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Herald Tribune. (International)

BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. May Close Exchanges Temporarily if Shooting Starts

By Robert J. McCartney and Kathleen Day
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — If war erupts in the Gulf while U.S. financial markets are open, stock and commodity exchanges will likely close for 30 minutes to give investors time to digest the information, Wall Street and government sources say.

Bank and securities regulators, exchange officials and regulators from foreign countries also have added direct telephone and telefax lines — and secured the lines from possible terrorist attack — to ensure that communications aren't disrupted in a crisis, according to securities-industry and congressional sources.

World stock markets have already discounted a short war. Page 13

"There have been a lot of 'what if' scenarios," a source said.

In general, officials from the various stock and commodities exchanges, and the regulators who oversee their operations, believe that existing regulations and procedures are sufficient to handle the heavy volume and sharp swings in prices that would be anticipated if news of a shooting war moves over the news tickers. Many of the reforms were adopted in the wake of the stock-market plunges in 1987 and 1989.

But nobody is taking any chances.

In meetings all week, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission have been working with officials from the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to identify securities and commodities firms that might be vulnerable to cash shortages from heavy trading following an outbreak of war. Plans are in place for the Fed to make sure that any trading house that needs cash can get it quickly and in sufficient quantities, government sources said.

Securities firms have already bolstered cash reserves in anticipation of possible war, securities-industry officials said.

But whether the preparations prove sufficient depends on how investors react to war, and no one can anticipate that accurately, they said.

In one concrete step taken because of the danger of war, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange Friday increased its requirements concerning margin — or the amount of cash put up by buyers — for future contracts for the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index, Treasury bills, interest rates and foreign exchange.

The action is intended to dampen speculative trading by increasing the amount of cash that a trader must put up to buy a contract.

And in New York Friday, the FBI and city police briefed 300 companies with an international presence, including banks and Wall Street firms, about how to guard against terrorist attacks, which, if they occur, are considered most likely in New York or Washington, industry sources said.

Banks worldwide and exchange officials in the United States have been warned to gird for possible terrorist attacks that could range from attempts to sever telephone lines to attempts to blow up computer records.

On Wall Street, it has been widely predicted that news of the outbreak of shooting will within hours send oil prices up the maximum $15 a day limit on the futures market, while the Dow Jones industrial average is seen plummeting by between 100 and 200 points.

Both the exchanges and the regulatory agencies believe strongly that every effort should be made to keep the markets open, because any closure would tend to reduce public confidence.

But five well-placed securities industry sources, who spoke on condition that they remain unidentified, said there was a plan to suspend trading for half an hour at all stock exchanges — including the New York Stock Exchange, the nation's largest — and other equities markets to permit news of war or other major events to be widely disseminated.

"If, for example, we suddenly got a flash that said, 'war breaks out,' and the market dropped 50 points in 30 seconds, it would be appropriate" to suspend trading for 30 minutes, a source said.

The purpose would be to avoid "having only those who happened to be watching CNN at that moment to have an advantage over those who were not," the source said.

The exchanges are counting as well on other reforms adopted after the October 1987 market crash to rein in volatility. If the Dow drops 250 points, for instance, the rules already provide for a one-hour suspension of trading.

EUROBONDS

Sell-Off Sparked by War May Create Opportunities

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Analysts are touting any sell-off in world bond markets triggered by the outbreak of hostilities in the Gulf this week as a good buying opportunity. The prevailing view is that a last minute settlement or a short decisive war would be followed by a drop in oil prices and a decline in interest rates. The advice appeared to go unheeded, however.

Activity in the international capital market was sharply curtailed last week as investors sat on the sidelines waiting to be sure that a long, drawn-out war did not disrupt supplies and drive up the price of oil.

Though still a minority, an increasing number of analysts are predicting that German — and consequently all European — interest rates have peaked and that now is the time to start loading up on bonds while yields are still high.

Some analysts say now is the time to buy bonds while yields are still high.

Citing a slowdown in German industrial orders, rising unemployment and a shriveling trade surplus, analysts doubt that an already slowing economy could withstand yet another tightening of credit by the Bundesbank.

"The first sign that German rates have peaked," says Jim O'Neil at Swiss Bank Corp. in London, "and we could see a bond rally that takes yields to 8 percent by summer." German bonds currently yield just over 9 percent.

Because he also sees the dollar advancing throughout the year, Mr. O'Neil advises investors to hedge their currency exposure into dollars.

While bond prices would most likely decline at the outbreak of war in the Gulf, analysts at Nomura Research Institute in London recommended "buying most bond markets on the weakness associated with either uncertainty or an outright war situation, since we think that a war could be relatively short."

NOTWITHSTANDING THE ADVICE, last week's star performers in the Eurobond market were floating-rate issues, whose continual resetting of coupon rates provide investors maximum capital protection against any upturn in underlying interest rates.

There were three floaters, all denominated in Deutsche marks. Lufthansa, 51-percent owned by the German government, issued 500 million DM ($326.5 million) of seven-year paper with interest set at ⅛-point, or 12½ basis points, over the Frankfurt six-month interbank offered rate, which currently is 9⅝ percent. This is more than the airline paid last year to raise floating-rate funds which carried no margin over the interbank rate, a reflection of the generally tighter credit conditions now prevailing.

The issue met such a strong response that a companion 10-year issue of 300 million DM was proposed and this was subsequently increased to 500 million DM, paying an identical rate of interest.

Officials at Deutsche Bank, which managed the issues, said that the placement, largely with domestic investors, was facilitated by the Jan. 1 lifting of the ¼-percent turnover tax that had tended to restrain domestic investors from buying floating-rate notes.

The European Investment Bank also tapped the market, offering 200 million DM of 10-year notes which subsequently was increased to 250 million DM despite a coupon set at 15 basis points below the three-month interbank rate. The EIB was able to achieve such a low financing cost because the paper is targeted for sale in Italy, where issues by supranational institutions like the EIB are free of domestic withholding taxes on interest payments.

The EIB was the largest borrower last week, issuing £100 million ($190 million) of eight-year notes and 500 million European currency units ($664.9 million) of 10-year paper.

The EIB is expected over time to tap into the market for additional 10-year Ecu paper. The aim is to create a large, liquid benchmark issue exceeding 1 billion Ecu that ultimately could be acceptable for delivery in the Paris and London Ecu futures market. The EIB's Ecu issue maturing in 1997, which was built up over time, now has 1.125 billion Ecu outstanding.

Unlike the World Bank, which now regularly issues global bonds for amounts exceeding $1 billion, the EIB says it has no needs for such large amounts at one time. The new Ecu bond, carrying a coupon of 10 percent and offered at 98.82, was priced to yield 13 basis points over the outstanding French government Ecu bond.

Although the EIB's seven-year Ecu paper last year was marketed to yield 15-to-17 basis points over the French bonds, the latest pricing was deemed generous at the outstanding EIB bonds were trading 3 basis points below the French paper.

"The issue should have been a blow-out, but it wasn't," a

See EUROBONDS, Page 11

German Auto Plan Irks EC

Tax Breaks Seen As Hurting Trade

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission is considering legal action against Germany over Bonn's plan to goad the auto industry into making diesel cars that are cleaner than EC pollution rules require, Commission sources say.

Germany intends to grant tax breaks of 550 Deutsche marks ($358) on new diesels that comply with much stricter soot emission limits than those agreed by the European Community last month.

The Commission appeared to give the green light to Bonn's scheme last week when it ruled it did not amount to a state subsidy to industry.

But the sources said Commission officials consider the plan illegal for another reason: It will harm free trade within the 12-nation bloc by favoring cars meeting non-EC standards.

The 17 commissioners are to discuss the matter at their weekly meeting Wednesday, one source said.

The German plan is the latest in a long line of challenges to the Community by governments concerned that the bloc's environmental standards — especially on vehicle pollution — are not stringent enough.

Leaders of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition said on Sunday that they had also agreed in principle to tax emissions, including of carbon dioxide, from vehicles and some furnaces to protect the environment.

The Commission, although keen to be seen as sensitive to concern over the environment, also has to ensure that new obstacles to trade do not spring up as its post-1992 barrier-free market approaches.

Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana is taking the toughest line, concerned that last month's EC compromise on tightening car pollution curbs in 1992 and 1996 could unravel if Germany does not play by the rules.

U.S.-Japan Talks Get Tough

Each Side Sees Other Failing to Keep Trade Promises

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Trade negotiations between Japan and the United States, which resume here Thursday, are headed for rough weather.

At the talks in Tokyo, the agenda includes a review of an accord reached last summer to reduce the so-called structural impediments to trade.

Japan agreed to revise business practices to encourage competition and to increase spending on public works to stimulate demand for imports. The United States, for its part, promised to reduce the federal budget deficit, deregulate certain industries and improve the quality of American education, all steps aimed at bolstering American competitiveness and producing goods that foreigners would want to buy.

While American negotiators have reported a growing peevishness within the Bush administration about Japan's stance on various trade matters, a senior Japanese negotiator said last week that Japan was perplexed by the American failure to keep its promises of last summer.

"I very much anticipate more confrontations with the United States," a Japanese negotiator said. "We are very satisfied with our own responses to the United States, but we are not satisfied with the American replies."

In the next few weeks, in several "working group" sessions, the United States intends to take up what it regards as Japanese barriers to American exports of computers, semiconductors and paper products.

The administration also is pressing Tokyo to ease restrictions on American lawyers and law firms in Japan, and to move faster to allow foreign banks and securities firms to compete on equal terms in Japanese financial markets.

There also will be another round of talks reviewing a 1988 Japanese pledge to open up 14 big Japanese construction projects to bidding by foreign companies. The Bush administration charges that Japan has been slow to carry out the accord, and that it should open up more projects to foreign bids.

The American negotiators at the structural impediment talks will be led by Richard T. McCormack, undersecretary of state for economic affairs; S. Linn Williams, the deputy United States trade representative; J. Michael Farren, undersecretary of commerce for international trade; and Charles Dallara, assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs.

The Japan team includes Koji Watanabe, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Makoto Utsumi, vice minister for international affairs at the Finance Ministry; and Naomichi Suzuki, vice minister for international affairs at the Ministry for International Trade and Industry.

The following weekend, the American delegates will go to Hakone, a resort near Mount Fuji, for talks on general issues of trade and economics.

American impatience over Japan's failure to send personnel to the Middle East after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has also increased frustrations.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has committed $2 billion in assistance for the military buildup against Iraq and another $2 billion in economic aid for Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey. But less than half of the money has been disbursed.

The United States is also unhappy with Japan over its tactics at the global trade talks that collapsed in Brussels last month. President Bush criticized Tokyo for blocking efforts to reduce trade barriers and subsidies for farm products, including rice in Japan.

In the dispute over construction projects, Washington contends that the choice of a Japanese group to provide a transit system at the Kansai International Airport, outside Osaka in western Japan, was a slap at AEG Westinghouse Transpor-

See DOLLAR, Page 11

Dollar to Gain If Gulf Conflict Turns to War

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial markets are headed for a week of volatile price movements as the ultimatum expires for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait on midnight Tuesday. At least initially, the dollar is expected to benefit from the turmoil.

Even analysts who are not optimistic about the dollar's prospects anticipate an immediate gain. Paul Chertkow, Citibank's currency strategist based in London, sees a "knee-jerk" response to military conflict in the Gulf temporarily giving the dollar a boost.

But this will be short-lived, he says. "By the end of the first week of war the so-called flight to quality would be to the Deutsche mark, Swiss franc and yen." He reasons that during a war "cash would be king" and ultimately deposited where interest rates are highest, namely outside the United States.

Mr. Chertkow, as many other analysts, emphasizes the negative impact on the dollar of low interest rates, which are likely to decline further as the U.S. economic recession gathers force.

Analysts at Nomura Research Institute in London forecast that the dollar, which ended last week at 1.53 DM and 134 yen, will by the end of March be down to 1.45 DM and 127 yen.

This, however, is by no means a universal view. Opinion about where the U.S. currency is headed is divergent. Many analysts see it poised for a recovery — especially against the Deutsche mark and the other European currencies linked to it.

"The dollar is not a 'safe-haven' currency," asserts Brendan Brown, analyst for Mitsubishi International Finance in London. "It's a front-line war currency," which he says means that it is tied to what happens in the Gulf and bound to rise whether there is a last-minute negotiated settlement or a quick military victory.

Either solution would be followed by a collapse in the price of oil that would alleviate inflationary pressures, shorten the recession and set the stage for economic recovery in the United States, he says.

"The only negative scenario for the dollar," warns Mr. Brown, "is a long drawn-out war." By driving up the price of oil, a long war would exacerbate economic and financial problems in the United States.

Roland Scharff, treasurer at Hessische Landesbank in Frankfurt, scoffs at the idea that low and declining U.S. interest rates will weaken the dollar. He notes that neither the collapse of the Bank of New England nor a further easing by the Federal Reserve — which nudged money-market rates down one-quarter percentage point to 6¾ percent — caused any upset in the market last week.

While not ruling out that the dollar could drop back to 1.50 DM, Mr. Scharff believes any such setback would be short-lived. He sees "no sellers at the low level, only people waiting to buy cheap dollars.

"The dollar is well supported at just below 1.50 DM," he said. He expects the next big move will carry it past last Tuesday's high of just over 1.54 DM to "around 1.60 DM," a level not seen since last July.

Mr. Scharff's focus is not just on developments in the United States but also on the signs of crackdown within the Soviet Union that he fears will swell the flood of refugees into Germany. This would increase the still-rising costs of unification with East Germany by adding to the number of immigrants that the government must provide for and by slowing private investment into the eastern region.

With politicians still trying to form a new government following the re-election of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and as yet unable to agree on spending cuts or tax rises to finance unification, analysts are beginning to worry about how the large German budget deficit will be financed — especially since it appears that the Bundesbank's capacity to raise interest rates is being circumscribed by signs of slowdown.

Citing reports of a sharp slowdown in industrial orders, an unexpected rise in unemployment and a dramatic narrowing of the trade and current-account surpluses, Mr. Brown says that "the German

See TRADE, Page 11

Yomiuri Said to Consider UPI Stake

By Paul Farhi
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — United Press International has begun talks with representatives of Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan's largest newspaper publisher, about the sale of a minority stake in the financially beleaguered news wire service, sources familiar with the discussions said.

Yomiuri is one of several parties that have discussed an investment in or the purchase of UPI since late November, according to the sources, who spoke Friday on condition they not be identified. Other potential bidders were not disclosed, but they are said to include companies based in the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

A UPI spokesman, Milt Capps, declined to comment on the talks. Asked about Japanese involvement, however, he said, "We can say at this point no Japanese parties are seeking controlling interest."

Mr. Capps added that the Washington-based news organization "had no guarantees that any deals will be concluded."

Yomiuri Shimbun also owns the Yomiuri Giants baseball team, technical and cultural centers, country clubs and the Yomiuriland amusement park.

Yasuo Suzuki, foreign editor of the Yomiuri, said he was unaware of any discussions. "I have never heard of this story," he said. "Although I am not part of top management, it is quite inconceivable that a foreign editor would not be aware of such a project."

■ Maxwell Plans Float

A spokesman for Robert Maxwell's Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd. said Sunday that Mr. Maxwell was set to sell off part of the privately held group in a flotation that could value Mirror at £600 million to £1 billion ($1.1 to $1.9 billion), Reuters reported from London.

The Sunday Times and the Observer newspapers reported that Mr. Maxwell had retained Samuel Montagu and Smith New Court as advisers.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Jan. 11

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.727	3.29	1.1273	0.3322	0.1488 *	—	5.472 *	1.3405	1.286 *	1.496	1.7915 *
Brussels	31.655	60.2225	20.61	6.0755	2.7392 *	18.2815	—	24.565	N.A.	27.45	32.765 *
Frankfurt	1.5353	2.924	—	0.2949	0.132 *	0.8871	4.852 *	1.1923	1.145 *	1.3305	1.591 *
London (a)	1.907	—	2.2824	9.9085	2,197.80	3.2952	60.20	2.4397	255.815	1.908	184.13
Madrid	96.71	184.895	62.944	18.502	8.371 *	55.86	3.0556	75.80	72.86 *	83.70	—
Milan	1,155.30	2,200.20	752.40	221.82	—	667.44	36.508	897.80	8.611	1,001.60	11.964
New York (b)	—	1.9075 a	1.531	5.1905	1,150.80	1.7228	31.465	1.279	134.00	1.152	95.885
Paris	5.2095	9.9245	3.392	—	0.4508 *	3.0089	0.1646	4.045	3.8025 *	4.5225	5.3055 *
Tokyo	134.35	257.21	87.98	25.94	0.117	78.08	4.2719	104.84	—	116.47	1.3973
Toronto	1.1525	2.1972	0.7533	0.2218	1.002 *	0.669	3.657 *	0.9019	0.8601 *	—	1.196 *
Zurich	1.2825	2.4402	0.8361	0.2464	0.1112 *	0.7423	4.0572 *	—	0.955 *	1.1099	1.3087 *
1 ECU	1.3341	0.7009	2.0497	6.9561	1,541.91	2.3107	42.345	1.7177	179.039	1.5396	128.97
1 SDR	1.412	0.7418	2.1678	7.3557	N.Q.	2.4456	44.7103	1.8086	190.394	1.6279	136.451

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates, and Toronto rates of 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5527.2	Greek drac.	160.85	Mex. peso	2947.00	S. Afr. rand	2.57
Austral. $	1.2983	Hong Kong $	7.799	N. Zealand $	1.6827	Soviet ruble*	0.5541
Austr. schil.	9.26	Indian rupee	18.315	Norw. krone	6.0005	Swed. krona	5.702
Brazil cruz.	175.57	Indo. rupiah	1887.01	Phil. peso	27.65	Taiwan $	26.67
Chinese yuan*	5.2221	Irish £	0.5721	Port. escudo	137.40	Thai baht	25.26
Danish krone	5.9085	Israeli shek.	2.0153	Saudi riyal	3.7493	Turkish lira	2959.00
Egypt. pound	2.8036	Kuwaiti dinar	n.a.	Sing. $	1.758	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	3.6775	Malay. ring.	2.724	S. Kor. won	717.60	Venez. boliv.	51.50

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.8919	1.8827	1.8734	Canadian dollar	1.1574	1.1606	1.1639
Deutsche mark	1.5332	1.5308	1.5279	Japanese yen	134.05	133.99	133.89
Swiss franc	1.2853	1.2837	1.2826				

Sources: NMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,501.49	2,566.09	—2.52 %
DJ Util.	204.35	207.94	—1.73 %
DJ Trans.	905.45	909.11	—0.40 %
S & P 100	296.47	302.56	—2.01 %
S & P 500	315.23	321.00	—1.80 %
S & P Ind	369.56	375.97	—1.70 %
NYSE Co	172.78	175.95	—1.80 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,106.10	2,126.10	—0.94 %
FT 30	1,647.70	1,695.30	—2.81 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	23,241.	24,069.	—3.44 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,382.26	1,396.07	—0.99 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	3,058.37	3,046.61	+0.39 %
World			
MSCIP	447.10	460.40	—2.89 %

World index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Jan. 11	Jan. 4
Discount rate	6½	6½
Prime rate	9½	9½
Federal funds rate	6⅝	5½
Japan		
Discount	6.00	6.00
Call money	7 13/16	8⅛
3-month interbank	8 1/32	N.Q.
West Germany		
Lombard	8½	8½
Call money	8.60	8.55
3-month interbank	9.35	9¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	14.00	14.00
Call money	14⅛	14.00
3-month interbank	14.00	13 15/16

Gold	Jan. 11	Jan. 4	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	390.60	387.40	+0.83 %

KRUPS

GROUP MOULINEX

Krups enters the Moulinex Group

On 14th December, 1990, the Moulinex Board of Directors authorized the acquisition of Krups which took place on 7th January, 1991. The acquisition is via a German holding company which covers all Group activities in Germany.
At the request of the sellers, the amount of the sale will not be disclosed.
The Crédit Lyonnais is providing bridging credit that will be consolidated between now and June 1991 by issue of Eurobonds and medium-term credit.
Krups started as a family business in the middle of the 19th century in Rhine-Westphalia. The company has a very good image and a healthy market position in Europe and the United States. It employs almost 3000 people throughout the four plants in Germany, Ireland, Hong Kong, Mexico and the various sales subsidiaries.
In 1990, Krups posted sales of over DM 540 million with 40% from Germany and almost 30% from the United States.
After integrating Krups, the Moulinex Group will have an extremely solid position in Germany, a significant share of the American market as well as a second high quality brand.

EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

10 - 23 february 1991
or
15 - 23 november 1991

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

The EMP is organised jointly by the Groupe CPA (Centre de Perfectionnement aux Affaires), Universitätseminar der Wirtschaft (USW) and Ashridge Management College, three of the top institutions in their respective countries for advanced management training. It targets senior corporate executives of all nationalities who have to define and implement European strategies for their companies.
The next session will take place in Cologne and London. The working language is English.
Among the speakers are :

Dr H. Schlesinger, Vice President, Deutsche Bundesbank
C. Boutineau, Chairman of Bongrain Europe
S. Garelli, Director World Competitiveness Project
J.E Hardiman, Chairman of the Board of Management Ford Werke
H. Flosdorff, General Manager Airbus Industrie
H.C. de Bettignies, Professor, INSEAD and STANFORD

Detailed programme and registrations : Suzanne Harmel - CPA INTERNATIONAL - Paris -
Tel : (1) 47.54.65.01 - Fax : (1) 46.22.72.18

USW KÖLN
GROUPE CPA — CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE ET D'INDUSTRIE DE PARIS
Ashridge LONDON

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London. Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. January 11

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B N Austral	14½	94	99½	10.48	
A I D C	12¾	91	96¼	11.90	
Anz Bk Gp	n.a.	91	84¾	11.45	
Anz Bk Gp	12¾	92	98⅝	13.67	
Austri Control	12¼	93	99	12.69	
Austri Control	13⅞	94	102	12.82	
Austria	14¼	92	101½	12.45	
B M W Fin	14½	92	101¾	12.89	
B P Capital	14½	92	100¾	13.49	
B P Capital	12⅝	92	99	13.36	
B P Capital 'A'	13⅝	92	100¼	13.05	
C B A	12⅝	93	99	13.05	
C B A	15¾	94	104⅝	13.42	
C B A	14	94	101⅞	13.25	
C B A	14	95	102	13.32	
C B A	13⅝	00	104½	12.83	
Council Europe	14	92	102	12.38	
Cr Suisse	14½	92	100¾	13.32	
Denmark	12¼	93	97⅞	13.64	
Deut Bk Aust	14½	95	104	12.36	
Deut Bk Fin	15	94	104⅝	13.05	
Eurofima	12½	93	99⅝	12.34	
Eurofima	13½	94	101½	12.86	
Eurofima	13	95	101	12.46	
Export Finans	14½	93	102½	13.22	
Girozentr Wien	12⅝	92	99¼	13.00	
I B M	15¾	93	103½	12.41	
I B M Aus Cred	12⅝	92	99	13.35	
I B M Aus Cred	13	92	99¼	13.41	
I B M Aus Cred	16	92	104⅝	12.93	
I B M Aust	15½	92	102¾	12.10	
I B M Aust	15¼	93	103½	13.42	
I C I	15	92	101¼	13.32	
I C I	15½	92	102	13.25	
Mcdonalds Con	15	95	105	13.36	
N S W Treasury	14¼	92	101	12.92	
Natl Austri Bk	14¾	94	103¾	13.57	
Rank Xerox	14½	91	100½	13.24	
S E C Victoria	15¼	94	104	13.62	
S E K	14½	92	101	13.19	
S E K	13	93	98	13.19	
SBC Australia	14¾	94	104	13.13	
Soc Gen	12½	93	98½	13.19	
St Bk Nsw	13⅝	93	101½	13.77	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	94	102¾	13.36	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	99	106	13.02	
St Bk Sth Aust	15¼	94	104¾	13.68	
Sweden	15	94	104¾	13.22	
Sweden	13⅝	94	102	12.98	
Volkswagen	15	94	104¼	13.34	
World Bk	13⅝	92	100½	12.83	
World Bk	14¼	94	103	13.07	
World Bk	12⅝	94	99½	12.82	
World Bk	13½	95	102½	12.73	
World Bk	14½	96	106	12.80	
World Bk Feb	14½	92	100⅝	12.86	
World Bk Jul	12⅝	92	98	13.45	
World Bk Mar	12¾	93	99½	12.97	

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B Fin Inc	11½	92	99½	11.56	+108
A I D C	10	91	99¼	10.92	+36
A I D C	10⅝	93	96½	11.90	+125
A K Z O	11	91	99	12.88	+144
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	96¾	11.49	+104
Abbey Natl	10⅝	93	97	12.06	+142
Alberta Prov	10⅝	94	99	11.06	+61
Amer Genl	11	91	98⅝	11.77	+121
Avco Fin	11	93	97½	12.10	+144
Asik-Caer	10⅞	91	98½	11.89	+133
Asik-Caer	11½	91	99⅝	12.96	+240
Austri Control	10¾	92	98¼	11.37	+81
Austri Control	11¼	95	101⅛	11.16	+68
Austri Control	10¼	99	95⅝	11.02	+47
Austri Control	9	97	91½	10.95	+51
Austri Sparkas	9⅞	92	97¼	11.44	+88
Avco Fin Serv	11⅛	92	99	12.21	+165
Avco Fin Serv	10¼	92	97¼	12.00	+144
B C Province	13⅞	91	103½	11.48	+92
B C Province	9¼	96	92¼	11.24	+84
B F C E	10	94	97⅝	10.97	+63
B N P	10⅛	94	97¼	11.05	+60
B N P	10¼	91	99	11.79	+123
B N P	11⅞	92	97⅞	13.18	+262
Bacob Finance	11½	91	100	9.90	-66
Bayerische Fin	10⅞	92	98¼	11.43	+87
Bce Inc	9⅞	93	95⅞	11.73	+110
Bell Canad Reg	9⅞	96	90⅝	12.45	+205
Bell Canada	10⅝	99	96	11.36	+80
Bell Canada	10⅝	04	96½	11.37	+77
Bell Canada	10	91	99¼	11.00	+44
Bell Canada	12⅝	09	99	12.53	+199
Bell Canada	9⅝	96	91	12.05	+165
Bergen City	8⅝	94	92	11.58	+102
Berliner Bk	10¼	91	99⅝	11.27	+71
Bhf-Bk Fin	10⅝	92	98¼	11.51	+95
Bk Montr Realt	10¼	92	98	11.97	+141
Bk Montr Realt	9⅞	96	93	11.38	+98
Bk Montreal	10⅞	91	98¼	11.84	+128
Bk Montreal	10¼	92	98¼	12.31	+175
Bk Nova Scotia	9⅞	97	90	12.06	+163
Bk Tokyo	10⅞	92	98⅝	11.85	+129
Bk Tokyo	8½	94	91½	11.73	+130
Bk Tokyo	10⅞	93	93½	12.78	+229
Bmw Fin	10⅞	95	94¾	11.56	+116
Borden Inc	10⅝	93	97½	11.66	+116
Bq Intl Lux	11	92	101½	10.05	-51
Bq Paribas	10⅞	91	98¼	11.74	+118
Brit Columb	9¼	93	96	11.44	+85
Brit Columb	12¼	91	100½	11.59	+103
Brit Columb	12	93	100½	11.71	+171
Brit Columb	9⅝	01	88	11.36	+86
C B A	9¾	92	97¾	11.80	+130
C C J Quebec	10	91	98½	11.76	+120
C E P M E	10	91	97½	12.83	+280
C I B C	9¼	91	99	11.41	+85
C I B C	10⅞	91	99¾	11.52	+96
C I B C	9½	93	95	11.84	+48
C I B C	11⅝	91	101½	10.55	-17
C I B C	9	92	96¼	11.46	+110
C I B C Sing	11⅝	94	100½	11.46	+108
C N C A	12⅝	93	102⅝	11.14	+65
C N T	9⅛	94	95	11.58	+110
Can Natl Railw	9⅞	95	93½	11.55	+99
Can Natl Railw	12⅝	95	101½	12.02	+145
Can Natl Railw	9⅝	96	93	11.46	+104
Canada	n.a.	01	27	12.78	+226
Canada Trust	9¼	92	96½	12.09	+163
Can Trustco	10⅛	93	96½	11.69	+127
Carlsberg	10	97	92½	11.67	+122
Can Natl Railw	11⅝	93	100	11.38	+67
Chrysler	10	91	99½	11.25	+69
Chrysler	12⅝	92	101¼	12.00	+144
Chrysler Fin	11	93	98	12.16	+156

ECU Straights

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B B	8¾	94	93	11.09	+61
A K Z O	7⅝	91	97½	10.84	+22
Abb Fin Inc	10½	92	100¼	10.31	
Abbey Natl	9	92	97¼	10.85	+28
Abbey Natl	10⅝	95	97½	10.81	
Aegon	7⅝	91	96¾	11.24	+62
Aegon	7⅝	91	97½	11.23	+61
Aegon	7¾	95	87	10.88	+40
Afric D Bk 'B'	10⅝	91	99¾	10.69	+7
ABN	9½	92	98¼	11.05	+45
All Nippon Air	9	95	92¼	11.28	+72
Amex	7½	91	98	11.75	+113
Andelsbanken	9¼	92	97½	10.97	+30
Anz Bk Gp	8⅝	94	91½	10.87	+30
Anz Bk Gp	9	92	97¼	11.04	+42
Anz Bk Gp	8	93	94	11.16	+58
Asfinag	10½	95	100¼	10.46	+45
Asik-Caer	7½	92	94½	12.11	+107
Austri Control	10½	92	100¼	10.24	
Austri Control	8⅝	94	94	10.27	
Austri Control	9½	94	97¼	9.68	
Austri Control	10⅝	95	101⅛	10.16	
Austri Control	7⅝	93	93½	10.64	+14
Austria	7⅞	96	95¾	10.72	
Austria	7½	93	96	10.54	+4
Austria	8⅝	93	96	10.77	+28
Austria	10⅝	93	100	10.62	+12
Austria	9¾	93	95½	10.80	+11
B F C E	7⅞	91	97¼	9.98	
B F C E	9	99	93¾	10.13	
B F C E	9¼	92	98¼	10.90	+29
B F C E	8⅝	93	95	10.78	+28
B F C E	7½	93	93	10.66	+18
B F C E X/w	8⅝	93	83½	10.73	+24
B N P	9⅝	92	97	10.71	+18
B N P	7⅝	93	92¼	10.84	+24
B N P	7⅝	93	93	10.91	+41
B N P	8¾	94	93	10.75	+25
B N P	8⅝	95	93	10.85	+37
B P Capital	7¾	93	94¾	10.74	+24
Bacob Finance	9	92	97¼	10.88	+28
Bacob Finance	7⅝	93	97½	10.86	+26
Bacob Finance	9⅝	93	97¼	10.85	+35
Bacob Overs	9	97	97	10.97	+44
Bca Agrica	10	92	98	10.85	+24
Bca Lavoro	7⅝	93	90½	11.22	+72
Bco Di Roma	7½	93	91	10.94	+44
Bco Di Roma	9⅝	92	94½	10.84	+44
Belgium	8⅝	94	93½	10.57	+7
Bk Helsinki	8¾	93	93	10.81	+31
Bk Tokyo	8⅞	92	97¾	10.86	+33
Brit Telecom	9⅝	92	97¾	10.63	+13
Brit Telecom	10⅝	95	100	10.61	+15
British Gas	11	93	100½	10.79	+30
C B A	8⅝	91	98	10.88	+32
C C C E	7½	92	96½	10.83	+33

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

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MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 11.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial sales load. †— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

هكذا من الأصل

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by William Bourne

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
European Investment Bank	DM 250	2001	0.15	100	100.00	Below 3-month Libor. First callable at par in 1993. Fees 0.25%. (Dresdner Bank)
Lufthansa Int'l Finance (Netherlands)	DM 500	1998	⅛	100	99.84	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Deutsche Bank)
Lufthansa Int'l Finance (Netherlands)	DM 500	2001	⅛	100	99.71	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Deutsche Bank)
Fixed-Coupons						
Finland	$300	1996	9	102.10	101.78	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l)
Finnish Export Credit	$150	1993	7⅝	100.725	100.18	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Swedish Export Credit	$100	1992	19¾	109¾	99.55	Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the price of oil. Noncallable. Denominations $500,000. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	£100	1999	10½	95.40	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed (Samuel Montagu)
Austria	PTA 15,000	1997	13.55	101.80	102.50	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banco Bilbao Vizcaya)
European Investment Bank	ECU 500	2001	10	98.82	98.62	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Paribas Capital Markets Group)
Orix	¥7,000	1995	8⅛	101.60	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Daiwa Europe)
Equity-Linked						
Omron	$370	1995	4½	100	105.66	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,640 yen per share and at 135.35 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l)
Tsumura	$100	1995	open	100	104.25	Coupon indicated at 4⅞%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set Jan. 18. (Nikko Securities Europe)

Inflation Figures Hint at Rate Decline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Interest rates in the United States are likely to tumble, economists predict, because few other remedies are available to spur the economy out of recession.

Despite that expectation, and some good news on inflation Friday, long-term interest rates ended

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the week higher as market participants sought to hedge their portfolios ahead of the Tuesday UN deadline for Iraq to leave Kuwait.

The usual hedging involved selling longer maturities and buying bills and other near-cash instruments. This strategy was evident in the steepening of the yield curve between the Treasury's benchmark 30-year and the 90-day bill.

The long bonds were offered at 104 9/32 at the close Friday, down 12/32 on the day, to yield 8.35 percent. That was up from 8.32 percent Thursday and 8.20 percent a week ago.

But the discount rate on the Treasury's 90-day bills dropped 9 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, to 6.16 percent, or 6.32 percent if computed on a bond-equivalent basis.

"With the approach of Jan. 15, nervous investment managers seeking to hedge or liquefy portfolios have pushed the yield curve between the 90-day bills and the long bond to almost 200 basis points, or about 50 basis points greater than it was just after Iraq invaded Kuwait on Aug. 2," said Steven R. Ricchiuto, chief economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities Inc.

The Fed added $2 billion of reserves to the banking system Friday at a time when the federal funds rate, which banks charge each other for temporary loans, was trading at 6.75 percent. This reinforced the view that 6.75 percent is now the Fed's target level for this bedrock cost of credit.

The government reported Friday that the Producer Price Index declined six-tenths of 1 percent in December. Although dealers said the market was too nervous about the Gulf crisis to pay much heed, economists said the figures indicated the recession was starting to hold back price rises.

The Bush administration is virtually unable to offer any stimulative spending programs because its deficit is spiraling higher, economists said, but the Fed may feel freer to lower rates again amid signs that inflation is easing.

Mieno Asserts Japanese Rates Will Stay High

Reuters

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan will maintain high interest rates now that they are finally beginning to show some effect on the economy, Governor Yasushi Mieno said.

In an interview in the daily Yomiuri Shimbun on Saturday, Mr. Mieno denied that high interest rates have had a bad effect on the economy despite the drop in stock market prices and the rise in corporate bankruptcies.

He also said the Bank of Japan had not received complaints from foreign central bank governors that Japan's interest rates were too high.

"If some country's financial policy causes the dollar to collapse, then we would have to do something," he said.

"Of course, we will make the appropriate responses should conditions change drastically" in the Gulf, he added.

Of the Japanese economy, Mr. Mieno said, "If we had let the bubble continue to expand, we would have certainly hit a big crunch later."

More Potential Buyers Seen for Failed Bank

By Leslie Wayne
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Several more potential buyers have emerged for Bank of New England and a sale could take place in three to four months, the government's chief bank regulator said.

L. William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., declined to identify the possible buyers, but he did say that about a half-dozen large and responsible organizations had expressed interest.

So far, BankAmerica of San Francisco and Banc One of Columbus, Ohio, have said they are considering an acquisition of Bank of New England. The bank, the region's third-largest, is now in the hands of federal regulators.

The FDIC will most likely set a schedule requiring all bidders to submit their offers within two or three months and would like to select a buyer within a month after that, Mr. Seidman told reporters at a news conference in Boston Friday. He said he wanted to make the bidding process "as short as possible to move the bank into private hands as soon as possible."

The Bank of New England was seized Jan. 6 in a rescue that is likely to cost the federal insurance fund up to $2.3 billion, making it one of the costliest bailouts ever.

Federal officials acted just days after the bank, which has operations in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maine, said it expected a huge loss that would leave it unable to absorb future losses. Depositors reacted to that news by quickly withdrawing about $1 billion.

The deposit drain ended when regulators stepped in to take control and assured that all bank deposits would be protected, even those that exceeded $100,000, the amount guaranteed by the bank insurance fund.

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GKN plc.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **January 17, 1991** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no. 36** of the **CDR's GKN plc.** will be payable with **Dfls. 13,14 per CDR, repr. 50 shares** (re interim dividend 1990) 8p per share.

Tax-credit Pst. 1.33 = Dfls. 4,36 per CDR.

Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, January 10, 1991.

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GKN plc.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **January 16, 1991** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div.cp.no. 35** of the **CDR's GKN plc.** will be payable with **Dfls. 20,53 per CDR, repr. 50 shares** (re final dividend 1989) 12,5p per share.

Tax-credit Pst. 2,08 = Dfls. 6,83 per CDR.

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Amsterdam, January 9, 1991.

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U.S. Oil Use Dipped in 1990

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Driven by war fears, recession and the weather, U.S. petroleum consumption fell in 1990 for the first time in seven years, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Although the government has called for conservation, the institute said that other factors were responsible for the decline.

At the same time, domestic oil production fell to 7.2 million barrels a day — the lowest level since 1961. That is down 5.1 percent from 1989.

Production has fallen 1.73 million barrels a day since 1985. Victor A. Burk, an oil expert at Arthur Anderson & Co. in Houston, said that the decline was equivalent to the prewar production of Kuwait, and its effect on the world oil market was "almost as if all the production from some of the OPEC countries had gone away."

Both petroleum use and domestic production are expected to fall further this year: consumption because of the weak economy and high prices, and production because American reserves are being pumped dry. The most attractive drilling prospects are now abroad.

The year-end report by the institute, the industry's main trade association, comes as the Energy Department is in the midst of an ambitious program to keep American production high because of the crisis in the Gulf.

But Washington's efforts, and higher domestic prices, may in fact have had a small effect. While the decline in domestic crude production last year was large, it was not as steep as in the previous year, when the drop was 527,000 barrels a day.

Despite the figures, analysts say that from an investor's point of view, this is not an industry in decline. The drop in domestic deliveries, the industry's main measure of consumption, was 2.1 percent, to 16.96 million barrels a day, or about 28 percent of world production.

George Friesen, an analyst at Deutsche Bank Group, said, "I don't think declines of that magnitude are going to have a significant impact on profitability in refining and marketing."

Both petroleum use and domestic production are expected to fall further this year.

He predicted a further decline in 1991, of about 1.2 percent.

The decline in domestic production may not be bad news for the oil industry, said Michael L. Mayer, an analyst at Wertheim Schroder & Co.

"The industry has to maximize profits and cash flows," he said. "If greater flows can be generated by exploring for and developing resources outside of the United States, then that's where they ought to go."

The decline in American output will probably be smaller in 1991, experts said, because of higher crude prices and other factors. Richard Nehring, president of NRG Associates, in Colorado Springs, said the decline would probably be 2 percent or 3 percent.

The 20 percent loss in output in recent years, plus growth in demand, has been made up by imports. In 1990, however, imports were more or less flat. The import share of domestic deliveries was 46.9 percent last year, up from 46.2 percent in 1989.

Deliveries of all leading oil products declined, except for jet fuel, which rose about 3.6 percent for the year because commercial miles flown increased by about 5 percent, the institute said.

Deliveries of gasoline, the biggest single petroleum product, fell 1.7 percent.

The drop in use of other forms of oil was partly weather-related. Last winter and the early part of this winter were mild, sharply lowering requirements for heating. But even if the weather had been normal, the institute said, deliveries would have fallen 1 percent.

And two other factors in the decline, the Gulf crisis and the economic slowdown, were felt most strongly in the fourth quarter, when deliveries were running 5.4 percent below the quarter a year earlier.

At the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Eric Hirst, a research scientist, took note of the explanations offered by the industry for the decline, and said, "It's interesting that none of them have to do with improving efficiency. There is the beginning of a trend away from improving energy efficiency."

BHP, Vietnam Sign Oil Deal

Agence France-Presse

HANOI — Australia's giant mining group, Broken Hill Proprietary Co., has signed a 25-year contract with the Vietnamese government for the exploration and exploitation of offshore oil and gas reserves, the official press reported/

A BHP official signed the contract here Thursday with a counterpart from state-run PetroVietnam, the newspaper Nhan Dan said Saturday. It was the 10th such product-sharing arrangement forged with an overseas oil company since May 1988.

The first five years of the contract will be dedicated to exploration, and if reserves are found and drilling started, BHP's capital investment will be reimbursed.

BHP will have to bear all costs if no oil or gas is found.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 11.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
PhilMr	85026	50¼	48½	49	— ⅜
Limitd s	80886	19⅝	18	19⅝	+ ¾
GenEl	74154	56⅛	53½	54	— ⅝
AT&T	67495	30¼	29	29⅝	— ¼
IBM	65536	111⅞	106⅝	108⅛	—1
GnMotr	63898	33	30⅝	31⅜	—1¼
WalMt s	62829	30¼	28½	29⅝	+ ⅛
PepsiC s	61754	25½	24	24½	— ⅜
WstgE s	56670	25⅝	22	23	—2⅝
Motorla	56584	51½	47	47⅝	—3⅜
OcciPet	55070	18⅝	17	17⅜	—1¼
EKodak	51806	40⅝	39	39⅝	—1
CocaCl s	50457	45⅝	42⅝	44⅝	— ¾
Citicorp	50396	13⅝	12	12¼	—1⅛
BrMySq	49614	64⅛	61⅞	63⅛	— ½
BnkAm	49048	25⅞	23½	24⅛	—1⅞
BlockE	48636	26	23⅝	25⅝	+ ⅞
ToyRU s	48365	23⅞	22⅝	23⅜	— ⅜
GTE s	48289	29	27½	28⅜	— ⅛
BakrHu	48245	23⅝	20⅝	21⅝	—1⅞
FedNM	48049	34⅝	32⅝	34⅝	
ArchDn	47588	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	— ¼
Waste	46998	34½	32⅝	34⅜	— ⅜
duPont	45662	35⅝	32¾	33½	—2⅛
AmExp	45571	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	— ¼

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.		High	Low	Last	Chng.
EchoBy	21180	9½	8¾	9⅜	+ ½
Nichlns	17327	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜	
PW Nk pwt	15560	10⅞	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅞
DowC rt	14475	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	+ ½
SNk (93wl	13773	20½	17¾	18⅝	+1
EksNk wt	13245	10⅝	9⅛	10	+ ¾
ENSCO	11992	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
PoliCp	9928	37⅜	33⅞	37⅜	+3
Presd A	9813	5½	4¾	5	— ⅛
Dk Nk wt	9126	21	18⅝	19½	+1
FruitL	9084	8⅛	7⅜	8	— ⅜
Amdhl	7849	13½	12¼	13⅛	— ⅛
viCntAr	7457	2⅛	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
NY Tim	7187	22⅛	19⅝	20¼	—2⅛
WDigitl	7086	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ¾
A-gif2 sc	6993	4½	3½	3¾	— ¾
Alza	6719	48⅝	46⅝	48½	+ ⅜
PW coc pwt	6344	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅝
Lndmk	6328	5⅜	2½	3⅜	—1⅝
Coron p	6314	4⅞	4	4⅛	— ⅛
HHhov n	6294	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
BAT In	6193	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	— ½
SGCoc pwt	5725	3⅞	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
CornCr	5418	13⅝	12¼	12⅝	—1¼
WangB	5371	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	712,460,000
Week ago	522,480,000
Year ago	809,580,000
Two years ago	767,870,000
Jan 1 to date	1,171,210,800
1990 to date	1,499,518,800
1989 to date	1,381,440,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	50,070,000
Week ago	40,060,000
Year ago	71,180,000
Jan 1 to date	75,000,000
1990 to date	124,820,000
Total for week	13,090,000
Year ago	14,080,880

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	591	1018
Declined	1341	892
Unchanged	262	289
Total Issues	2194	2199
New Highs	32	53
New Lows	135	82

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	271	442
Declined	503	312
Unchanged	207	241
Total Issues	981	995
New Highs	12	25
New Lows	65	66

PRI / TECH

Siège social : 20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais
L-2535 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B. 20 566

AVIS DE PAIEMENT D'UN PREMIER DIVIDENDE DE LIQUIDATION

Le liquidateur de la société PRI/TECH, la Compagnie Financière Edmond de Rothschild Banque à Paris, a décidé la mise en payement d'un premier dividende de liquidation.

A partir du 4 janvier 1991, un dividende sera versé contre remise du certificat au porteur PRI/TECH. Ce versement sera dû pendant une période de 5 ans commençant le 4 janvier 1991. Tout dividende qui n'aura pas été réclamé avant le 4 janvier 1996 sera versé à la Caisse des Consignations à Luxembourg. Les paiements de ce premier dividende de liquidation se fera auprès de la Banque Privée Edmond de Rothschild S.A., 20 boulevard Emmanuel Servais, à Luxembourg, et auprès de la Compagnie Financière Edmond de Rothschild Banque à Paris, 47 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Pour la société

Banque privée Edmond de Rothschild S.A.
Succursale de Luxembourg
20, Bvd. Emmanuel Servais
L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 10	Jan. 2
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.97	8.97
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	8.79	8.82
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.24	8.21
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	12.56	12.54
French francs, less than 5 yrs	10.50	10.53
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.85	12.85
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	10.83	10.73
ECU, 8 yrs & over	10.12	10.84
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	10.11	10.04
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	11.67	11.53
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	12.98	13.05
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.64	13.42
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.60	7.60
Yen, less than 5 yrs	7.62	7.59

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales Jan. 10

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	75.50	921.90	924.50	1,449.70
Convert.	—	0.80	—	—
FRNs	—	25.80	—	224.00
ECP	5,268.10	4,452.30	9,490.20	4,067.80
Total	5,343.60	5,402.80	10,414.70	5,741.50

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	4,367.70	7,332.90	8,463.00	8,877.20
Convert.	52.40	332.00	365.40	281.20
FRNs	1,342.30	468.40	2,251.40	3,144.90
ECP	4,424.90	3,414.98	2,291.70	3,870.50
Total	10,087.30	11,548.20	13,361.50	16,173.80

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates Jan. 11

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	7 3/16	7⅝	7⅝
Deutsche mark	9	9½	9⅝
Pound sterling	14⅛	13⅞	13 9/16
French franc	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
ECU	10 5/16	10⅜	10 11/16
Yen	8 3/16	8 3/16	7⅞

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds Jan. 11

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk.-ago yield
31.12.92	100 7/32	100 8/32	7.13	7.18
15.11.93	100 31/32	101 1/32	7.36	7.34
31.12.94	100 1/32	100 3/32	7.61	7.56
15.02.96	100 11/32	100 13/32	7.78	7.67
15.01.98	99 4/32	99 6/32	8.04	7.93
15.08.00	102 5/32	102 7/32	8.17	8.02
15.02.10	108 16/32	108 20/32	8.37	8.21
15.08.20	104 3/32	104 5/32	8.37	8.21

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates Jan. 11

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	n.a. %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.09 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	5.49 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	9.63 %

Source : New York Times Service, UPI.

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HITACHI LTD.
(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from January 29, 1991 at Kas Associatie N.V., Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 37 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDRs Hitachi Ltd., will be payable with Dfls. 29,58 per CDR, repr. 500 shs. and with Dfls. 59,16 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs. (div. per record-date 28.09.90; gross Yen 5,5 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 412,50 = Dfls. 5,21 per CDR, repr. 500 shs., Yen 825,- = Dfls. 10,42 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.tax = Yen 550,- = Dfls. 6,95 per CDR, repr. 500 shs., Yen 1.100,- = Dfls. 13,90 per CDR, repr. 1.000 shs., will be deducted.

After 31.03.91 the dividend will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 27,84; Dfls. 55,68 repr. resp. 500 and 1.000 shs., in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 9 January 1991.

TRADE: *Japan and U.S. Prepare for Rougher Talks*

(Continued from first finance page)

tation Systems Inc., an American-German joint venture that has built several such systems.

After the American protest, the airport authorities awarded contracts to a group of American, Japanese and German companies to install a baggage-handling system. A Japanese official said he viewed the dispute as resolved. But American officials in Japan said they remained concerned about the bidding procedures used in awarding various airport contracts.

In the structural impediment talks, American officials said Japan's pledge to spend more than $3 trillion on public works in the next 10 years is on its way to being carried out. Such spending is being sought to spur consumer demand generally, and demand for imports specifically.

But the United States contends that Tokyo is not going far enough in its proposal to punish companies guilty of bid-rigging and other anticompetitive practices. Washington also is pressing the Japanese to introduce the concept of the rights of stockholders in Japanese companies.

The United States also wants Japan to make it easier for Japanese citizens to sue to punish companies guilty of antitrust behavior.

The Bush administration is joining many critics of the government in Japan in saying that Mr. Kaifu's proposal to increase the tax on land holdings, aimed at encouraging increased sales and development of land, is not sufficient to have any impact.

Japan, in addition to resisting these steps, has its own agenda of demands on the the United States, most notably a reduction in the federal deficit. The budget deficit is regarded as hampering the American savings rate and undercutting industrial productivity.

Although Mr. Bush accepted a deficit-reduction package last year that included tax increases, the Japanese seem unimpressed. "We appreciate the effort, but the result was nonsense," a Tokyo official said.

Japan also seeks greater American steps to ease antitrust laws and other business regulations, including abrogation of the ban on selling oil from the Alaskan pipeline to foreign countries. Japan also wants the Bush administration to promise to block congressional legislation that Tokyo considers adverse to foreign investment.

DOLLAR: *Gains Seen for U.S. Unit Amid Turmoil*

(Continued from first finance page)

economy is slowing faster than expected." He estimates growth this year will be closer to 2 percent rather than the 3 percent widely forecast.

Germany's "real" interest rates, after deducting inflation, are at nearly 6 percent and among the highest in the industrialized world. Analysts therefore see little scope for further increases without damaging the economy.

In principle, the yen should benefit along with the dollar from a quick settlement in the Gulf and lower oil prices.

Analysts report that capital outflows from Japan, which weaken the yen, have virtually ceased as companies begin positioning themselves for the end of the country's financial year, March 31. Nevertheless, the yen has weakened.

Richard Koo, Tokyo-based analyst for Nomura Research Institute blames this on "foreign misconception of what's happening in Japanese financial markets."

He believes foreign investors "look at the Japanese financial crunch and expect to see the same problems" as have emerged in the United States, Britain and Australia.

"The problems of low stock prices and falling real estate values may look similar," he says, "but in fact they are exactly opposite — in the United States the credit crunch is market led and the authorities want to encourage banks to lend more, whereas in Japan it's policy-led action that is causing banks to restrict lending."

Japanese authorities, Mr. Koo adds, have the option to ease credit policy or expand fiscal spending once real estate prices have fallen sufficiently. "Japan's economic fundamentals — high interest rates, low inflation and strong growth — all suggest that the yen should be stronger," he says.

Simon Crane, a technical analyst based in London, concurs. His end-week advice to clients was to stay clear of the dollar but to sell the Deutsche mark against the yen.

"If the yen increases, it will gain especially against the mark," Mr. Scharff agrees.

EUROBONDS: *Buying Opportunities Are Foreseen*

(Continued from first finance page)

London-based banker said, "reflecting the reluctance of investors to make new commitments before the Gulf situation clears up."

The situation was identical in the dollar sector, where Finland sold $300 million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 9 percent and priced at 102.10. The paper is fungible with an existing issue, raising the outstanding amount to $850 million. The new paper was priced to yield 58 basis points more than comparably dated U.S. government paper, which was widely deemed to be fair, but reflecting the lackluster demand subsequently widened to a spread of 62 basis points.

Finnish Export Credit and Swedish Export Credit tapped the short-dated market with small issues.

With corporate borrowers largely shunned in the public market, bankers report these issuers will increasingly rely for their financing needs on medium-term notes, private placements structured to fit individual investor demand. Bankers estimate that the medium-term market doubled last year to $19.5 billion in outstanding issues with more than half of last year's volume denominated in currencies other than the dollar, particularly yen and Ecu.

Given the uncertainties in the Gulf, bankers also report a substantial increase in demand for Eurocommercial paper, where maturities do not exceed one year.

In the syndicated bank loan market, VME, a manufacturer of heavy construction equipment jointly owned by Volvo of Sweden and Clark Equipment of the United States, appointed Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Barclays Bank and SEK Banken to arrange a $250 million, three-year loan.

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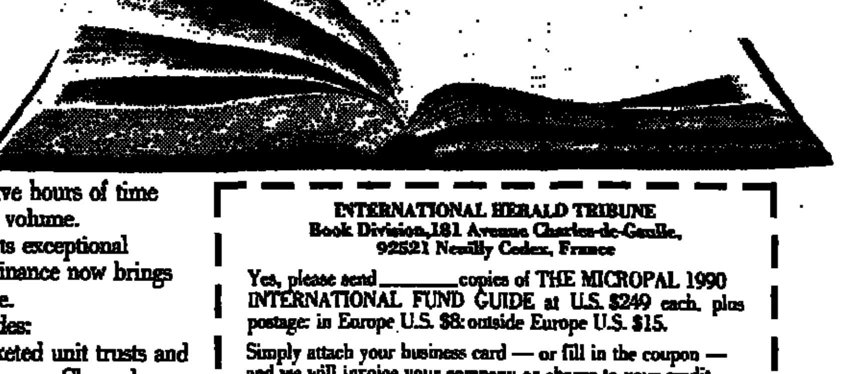

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, January 11.

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			4156	32½	30½	30¾	— ½
ABS	.72	4.1	450	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
ACC Cp	.16	2.0	649	8	7¾	8	
ADC			3054	24½	22	22¼	—1¼
ADT	t		17351	20¼	18⅞	19	—1⅛
AEL			68	4½	4¼	4½	
AEP			39	8½	8	8	+ ½
ASK			23941	35½	31¼	34	
AcrnRt	.10	1.1	296	9	8¾	8¾	
Acclaim			17263	4¾	3⅜	3½	—1
Aceto	.28	2.7	68	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
ACMT			23	12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
AdobeS	.24	.8	43610	33	27½	31	+3
Aegon	2.71e	4.5	484	62	60	60¼	—1¾
B							
BlkLau			10	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
BlocDv			4211	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	— ½
BlckD	.80b	2.1	724	38¼	37	38	— ½
BoatBn	2.12	6.9	4570	31¾	30¾	30¾	— ¾
BobEvn	.26	1.7	6875	15¼	14	15	+ ½
Bohema			614	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
BostAc	.28	1.5	73	19¼	17¼	18¼	—1¼
BradyW	.48	1.9	1194	27¼	25½	25½	— ¾
Burrit	.27	8.8	1801	4¼	3	4	+ ¾
ButlrMf			113	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¼
Bytex			991	6¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅞
C							
CB T s	.48	4.8	80	10¼	9¾	10	— ½
CCB s	1.52	6.0	164	26½	25	25½	— ½
CCNB	.80	5.7	399	15¼	14	14	—1¼
CK FSv	.40	5.1	368	9¼	7¾	7¾	—1⅛
CousPr	.60	6.0	258	10	9¾	10	
CrkBrl s	.05	.2	3162	26	24⅛	25⅞	— ⅜
Crestar	1.32	10.7	5195	13⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
Cytogn pf	2.50	6.3	96	41	38¾	39½	—1¼
D							
D&N Fn			392	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
DS Bnc	1.20	12.0	2005	11	9½	10	—1
Dauphn	1.48	5.6	445	26¾	26	26¼	— ¼
G							
G&K	.10	.9	1167	12	10¾	11¼	+ ½
GBC Bc	.32b	2.2	834	15½	13¾	14¼	—1¼
GWC	1.44	9.0	63	16¼	15½	16	— ¼
J							
JLG	.25	2.3	192	11	10	10¾	+ ¾
JSB Fn	.20e	1.4	2243	12¾	12⅛	12¼	— ¼
Justin s	.40	3.0	323	14	13	13½	+ ½
N							
NAC Re	.20	.7	23225	30¼	29¼	29½	— ⅜
Q							
QVC			9835	3⅞	3¼	3⅜	— ½
Quantum	t		34582	18⅝	16⅞	18¼	— ⅝
T							
T 2 Med			3273	29¼	26¼	28½	+ ¾
U							
UNR	.20e	4.6	2819	4⅝	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅜
V							
V Band			74	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
Viking			2878	11⅞	8¾	9¾	—1¼

(Continued on next page)

Stock Markets Discount Effects of a Short War

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stock markets regularly surprise or confound. And they are doing so again by discounting the effects of a short war in the Gulf.

As expected, European and U.S. markets rose sharply last week on hopes that the meeting between Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d of the United States and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq would be able to avert a conflict.

But even when the talks failed, the expected wave of panic selling failed to materialize. Markets in the United States and Canada plunged, but in Europe there was no panic selling. In Germany and Japan, shares actually rose.

How should such behavior be explained?

Michael Howell, director or research in London for Salomon Brothers, said the market response showed that "investors have already generally discounted the effect of a short war."

But the response also seems to reflect a lingering optimism in markets, a hope for the best outcome if there is a war. Many analysts have spoken for weeks with confidence about the chances that any war would be quick.

Good outcomes in war are hard to come by. Barton M. Biggs, director of worldwide strategy at Morgan Stanley & Co., wrote recently that an iron rule of forecasting is that "events always take much longer to develop than expected, but once they begin, they occur much faster and go much farther than anticipated."

If the lingering market optimism is a misreading of the situation, that could mean the potential for a slump in stock prices if a war starts is much greater than many people think. And if the war goes on for a time, the fall could be farther — 10 percent, 20 percent or more — even longer lasting.

Of course, no one really knows what a "quick" war is. Is it a week? A month? "Maybe everyone is miscalculating Saddam's ability to resist, his ability to hold on to power," said Michael Diehl of Kleinwort Benson. "He might hold on longer than we think."

But even if the best outcome — no war or a very short war — is possible, it will not unburden the world's stock markets of their more fundamental troubles.

Once the uncertainty over the Gulf disappears, uncertainty over the world economy, corporate earnings and banking's trouble will return to the fore.

Yuichi Kohashi, executive vice president of Daiwa Securities America, said a rally in Japan, one of the stronger economies but one that is generally slowing down, would be limited. The Nikkei 225, he said, would probably stop at 25,000, a jump of less than 8 percent from the 23,241.02 the Nikki 225 closed at on Friday.

"Even absent the war risk, we would not think the markets at these levels are particularly attractive," said Jeffrey M. Weingarten, director of international equity research for Goldman Sachs & Co. in London.

"If there were a settlement in the Persian Gulf we would expect a 15 percent to 20 percent bounce in markets overall," he said. "But that still leaves you to face the economic problems. We face the worst combination for equities worldwide — slowing growth and rising interest rates. The markets are generally overvalued by 8 percent."

Mr. Howell of Salomon Brothers agreed. "Once the conflict is settled, what the markets have got to return to is this economic background — that the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries are heading toward a recession. That fact is not in many prices, especially in the United States."

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The first full trading week of 1991 brought a moderate loss, despite a midweek rise of more than 1 percent due to brief hopes that the U.S.-Iraq talks in Geneva might bear fruit.

The CBS all-share index closed the week at 165.60, down from 168.40 the previous Friday.

Total turnover reached 6.7 billion guilders for the week, of which 2.2 billion was in equities. A week earlier volume was 2.4 billion guilders, with 1.1 billion in equities.

Hoogovens was among the most active issues after disappointing investors by announcing a sharp drop in profit for 1991. The shares lost 15 percent on the week.

Frankfurt

Like other international markets, the Frankfurt bourse was dominated by Gulf tensions and fears of war during the week, and volume was low as investors sat on the sidelines.

Already troubled by the Gulf and the cost of German reunification, the market was further disturbed by Soviet military operations in Lithuania.

The DAX spot trend indicator finished the week at 1,382.26, a loss of 13.81 points, or 1 percent, from the previous Friday.

Volume on the eight German exchanges totaled 20.40 billion Deutsche marks, still on the low side though well above the 8.40 billion DM of the previous week.

The auto sector was hard hit, with BMW off 1.50 to 382.50 DM, Daimler-Benz down 10.50 to 538.50 DM, Mercedes 11.50 lower at 420 DM, and Volkswagen off 12.10 to 326.90 DM.

Hong Kong

Share prices rose slightly in thin trading, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 11.76 points to close at 3,058.37 points Friday.

Average daily turnover increased to 404 million Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 313 million dollars.

The key barometer plunged 20.09 points Monday and 17.1 points Tuesday as investors kept their fingers crossed over developments in the Gulf. The index rebounded later in the week on hopes for peace in the Gulf despite the failure of the Geneva talks.

London

London stock prices lost ground over the week, with the Financial Times Stock Exchange-100 index dropping 20 points to close Friday at 2,106.1.

Despite pessimism about the recession and a possible Gulf war, analysts said that market was firmly supported by investors at about the 2,100 level.

They said that London share prices are cheap compared with historical values and are expected to rebound sometime in 1991.

Among active issues, TSB Group PLC announced that it would take a loss on the sale of its Target insurance subsidiary and said that pretax profit fell 12 percent in its latest financial year.

This cast a shadow over the banking and insurance sector, although losses were not as great as might have been expected.

Milan

The Milan market slid lower last week, as the MIB indicator lost 2.17 percent to close at 991.

Volume remained low at an average of 77 billion lire a day or 33 million shares, against 60 billion lire and 27 million shares the previous week.

Banks were weak: Banca Commerciale shed 2.37 percent and Mediobanca fell 1.34 percent.

Paris

On the Paris Bourse the key CAC-40 index lost 3.3 percent to close at 1,494.94 — the first time it finished below the 1,500 level since Sept. 28.

The damage to prices would have been greater but for the 3.3 percent surge on Wednesday as the market was encouraged by the length of the U.S.-Iraqi talks in Geneva.

Volume for the week was again light, as investors kept to the sidelines in the face of rising tensions in the Middle East and Soviet troops' actions in Lithuania. The market is also worried about the U.S. economy and the soundness of American banks following the collapse of the Bank of New England, analysts said.

Singapore

Singapore stocks slipped on Gulf war concerns, with the Straits Times industrial index falling 5.23 points to 1,175.34 and the Stock Exchange of Singapore all-share index easing 3.34 to 322.44.

Turnover for the week climbed to 133.9 million shares valued at 264.2 million Singapore dollars, against the prior week's volume of 69.1 million units worth 140.3 million dollars.

Brokers said the market opened the week with investors content to stay on the sidelines. The ST index took a 14-point dive Tuesday because of institutional selling in thin volume, which was triggered by uncertainty ahead of U.S.-Iraqi talks Wednesday in Geneva. The market made a brief recovery by midweek.

Tokyo

Tokyo share prices ended the first full trading week of 1991 lower as investors anxious over Gulf developments stayed on the sidelines.

The Nikkei Stock Average closed Friday at 23,241.02, down 3.44 percent from a week earlier, while the Tokyo Stock Price Index shed 47.24 points to end the week at 1,693.68.

Most investors steered clear of the market ahead of the Jan. 15 deadline for Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, and trading was extremely thin, with daily turnover averaging 266.6 million shares.

Value of stocks traded averaged 261.2 billion yen daily, compared with a daily average of 270.6 billion yen a week earlier.

The market opened Monday on a weak note, with the Nikkei shedding 332.61 yen from Jan. 4, when it rose 220.47 yen. Full-day volume of 172.9 million shares was the smallest since Jan. 20, 1986, when it totalled 153.9 million shares.

The market took a battering Tuesday with the Nikkei plunging 838.73 yen, as worries over the Gulf left prices vulnerable to index-linked selling. "Everybody has got their hands in their pockets, and no one wants to trade," one trader lamented.

While the spot market was floundering, stock-index futures trading was active. A sharp decline in futures touched off afternoon arbitrage selling, which pushed down the Nikkei considerably. It fell below the 23,000-yen level to end Tuesday at 22,897.84.

The market posted moderate gains Wednesday and Thursday with the Nikkei rising 71.43 yen and 78.09 yen, respectively, on small-lot buying.

After slight gains on Wednesday and Thursday, the Nikkei returned to the 23,000-yen mark Friday with a 193.66-point advance amid reports that Iraq might agree to withdraw from Kuwait.

Zurich

Zurich's Swiss Performance Index lost 3.5 percent in a depressed trading week dominated by Gulf tensions and the situation in Lithuania.

The index lost 28.8 points to end at 856.06. The Crédit Suisse indicator was off to 438.6 from 460.1, and dealers expressed pessimism for the new trading week.

They said with most investors reluctant to get into the market, shares are likey to fall further this week.

All sectors lost ground. In banking, Union Bank of Switzerland fell 140 francs to 2,550. Among industrials, Alusuisse dropped 11 to 870.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 11.

Option & price		Calls Jan	Calls Feb	Puts Jan	Puts Feb
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total volume 442,447
Open interest 4,431,581

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, January 11.

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
VillFini			133	6⅜	5¾	6	+¼
VllSoM	.15	1.7	9	9	8	9	+1
Viratek			149	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	— ¼
VaBch	.36	8.5	248	2	1¾	1⅞	
VistaOr			495			½	
VitalSgn			4285	15¾	14½	15¼	+ ⅛
Vitalnk			6372	8⅞	8	8½	+ ⅛
Vivigen			1251	14⅛	11½	13⅝	+1⅝
Volitar			670	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Volvo	2.14e	5.6	264	38½	35¼	38½	+2⅛
W							
WD 40	1.72a	7.8	282	25¼	24½	24½	+ ¼
WLR Fd	.32	2.2	378	15	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
WPP Gp	1.11e	39.5	3336	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
WSMP			78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
WTD			1577	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
WalnBk			647	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅜
Walbro	.40	4.5	238	9⅛	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
WallCp	.48	11.3	390	4⅛	3⅞	4¼	+1
WrhseC			17	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Warntc s			3674	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
Warren			581	1⅛	¾	⅞	— ⅛
WshBcp			17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅞
WashEn	1.36	6.9	1465	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	+ ⅝
WFSL s	1.04	4.3	2341	25½	24	24	—1
WshFOr	.38	3.4	468	10⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞
WshFDC			185	⅝	¼	¼	+ ⅛
WMSB	.44	3.4	4709	13⅛	11⅝	13⅛	+ ⅝
WMSB pf	3.75	18.4	177	36	33⅛	36	+1
WshScl	.20	5.3	138	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
WatkJW	.12e	2.9	59	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Watrhse	.15e	3.8	1	4	4	4	
Watrln	.12e	3.7	61	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
WatsInd	.28	.5	353	37	35½	37	+1
WausP	.75	2.8	473	41	37¾	37¾	—2⅞
Waver	.40	2.7	175	15¼	15	15	—3⅛
Waverk			469	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WestFn	.52	9.9	80	5½	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Wegenr			157	⅞	¾	⅞	
WelgTr	.40	3.6	40	11	10⅞	11	— ½
Wellek			3882	8⅛	7	8⅛	+1⅛
Wellgtn	.20	4.4	25	5	4½	4½	— ½
Werner	.12	.8	1273	16⅛	15	15⅛	—1⅛
Wesbnc	1.30	4.5	87	29	28½	29	— ½
WstCst			183	3⅛	¾	¾	— ⅝
WMass	.28	5.9	196	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
WNewtn	.16	4.9	514	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
WstOne	.88	3.7	1801	24	23⅛	23⅞	
Wstcot			121	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
WstCap			960	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
WnFncl			16	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
WFdPR	.80a	6.3	17	14½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
WnWst s			450	18½	15½	16	—2½
WMicTc			64	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
WstnPb			4490	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
Wstmrk			5495	24⅛	21⅞	22⅝	— ⅞
WmorC	.32a	1.6	1510	20⅞	19½	19½	—1
Weston			505	6	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
WstoBc			210	4⅛	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
WstwOn			289	2	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
WetSeal			1052	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Wetfra	.64	2.4	1707	28⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—2
WehrPr	.70e	5.8	12	14	14	14	— ½
Weyco s	.60	2.2	6	27½	27	27½	+ ½
Whorf			148	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Whlclub			6222	20¾	20	20⅞	— ⅛
Wicor			3083	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Wiland			284	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
WllyJ A	1.10	3.9	752	29⅛	28½	28½	— ½
Willamt	1.60a	4.0	3519	42⅛	39⅜	40	—1⅜
Wilml			1552	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
WmSon s			1992	19	17½	17½	—1⅛
WilmTr	1.44	3.8	739	38⅞	37	37⅞	—1
WisnrO	.40a	2.7	503	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
WolfFn			862	4⅛	2⅞	2⅞	—2⅛
Wolohn	.28b	2.1	419	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
WivExp			4521	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
WivEx pf	2.25	24.7	2760	11	9	9⅛	—2⅛
Wolv wf			889	1⅝	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
Woodhd	.68	4.4	259	15	13⅞	15⅜	+ ⅜
Wordst			1172	1⅝	⅞	1⅝	+ ⅛
WrkCap	.17e	1.6	52	10⅞	9⅞	10⅞	
Worthg	.60	2.9	2834	21½	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
Wyman	.20	12.1	1821	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅜
WyomNt			22	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
X							
XL Dta			694	7	6¼	6¾	— ⅜
XOMA			7815	20⅞	18	18⅝	— ¼
XeRite	.72	1.1	157	11⅞	11	11⅞	
Xicor			2354	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Xilinx			14915	15⅛	12½	14⅛	+1
Xplor	.15e	2.1	716	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Xyloglc			25	2⅜	2½	2⅜	— ⅛
Xyvsn			280	⅝	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
Y							
YonEnS	1.52	7.5	183	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
YelowF	.94	3.3	9892	28⅜	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅝
YesClth			79	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ½
YorkFn	.48b	7.4	116	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
YorkRs			11797	10⅛	7⅛	8⅛	—1⅛
Z							
Z Sevn	.49e	4.0	35	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
Zeos			1523	16⅝	14⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
Zeus			50	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
Ziegler	.52a	5.0	4	10½	10½	10½	
ZionBc	1.44	4.8	369	30½	29⅞	30	— ½
Zitel			138	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Zycad			2915	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, January 11.

Option & price		Calls Jan	Calls Feb	Puts Jan	Puts Feb
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total volume 117,244
Open interest 2,291,302 Not traded.s—None offered.
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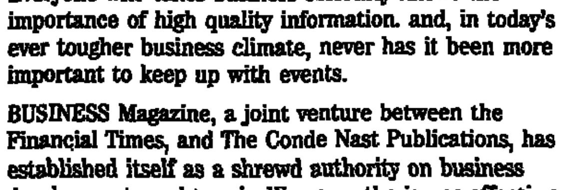

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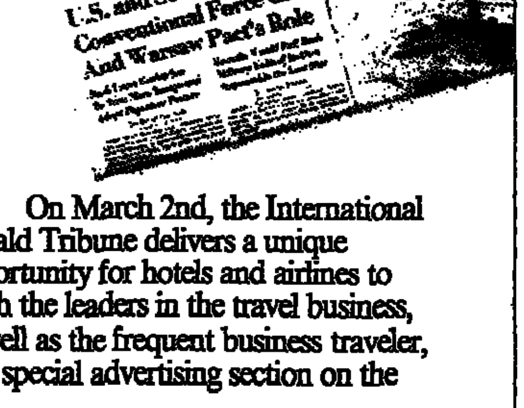

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MONDAY SPORTS

Arizona Clocks In to Beat UCLA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

With UCLA leading by a point and 28 seconds to go, Arizona's coach, Lute Olson, chose not to call a timeout. Sean Rooks's winning hook shot gave him no reason for regret.

Rooks's seven-foot (2.13-meter) shot with 4.3 seconds left kept the sixth-ranked Wildcats' 56-game home winning streak intact, as they held off No. 7 UCLA, 82-77, Saturday in a Pacific-10 Conference game. Arizona's home victory streak is the longest in the United States.

"I don't like calling timeouts and allowing the other team to change its defense," Olson said. "The opposing team is really in a bind

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

when you stick it inside, because they can't foul.

"If we had called time out, they would have set up a zone and it would have been harder to get the ball in."

Rooks's shot came after Tracy Murray's fifth three-pointer, with 28 seconds left, had put UCLA (13-2, 2-1 Pac-10) in front by 77-76. Jim Harrick, UCLA's coach, said he had three players assigned to stop Rooks.

"I had to make the play before they surrounded me," Rooks said.

The Bruins were penalized with a technical foul with three seconds left for calling a timeout with none remaining. Matt Muehlebach then made both free throws and, as UCLA pressed, Brian Williams dunked at the buzzer for Arizona (13-2, 3-1) the final margin.

"I have never had a thrill like that in my basketball career," said Williams.

Muehlebach led Arizona with 19 points and Williams had 18. Murray scored 25 for UCLA.

No. 1 Nevada-Las Vegas 117, Fresno State 91: Larry Johnson scored 27 points, 19 in the first half, to lead UNLV (11-0, 5-0 Big West Conference) in Fresno, California.

No. 2 Arkansas 113, Texas Tech 86: Oliver Miller scored 27 points and Todd Day and Lee Mayberry each had 20 as Arkansas (15-1, 4-0 Southwest Conference) won on the road.

No. 4 Ohio State 92, Wisconsin 60: Jim Jackson scored seven of his 17 points during a 17-0 run as the Buckeyes (14-0) pulled away at Columbus, Ohio. Their 4-0 start in the Big Ten is the best by an Ohio State team in 10 years.

No. 5 North Carolina 89, No. 13 Virginia 86: King Rice drove the lane for the tie-breaking basket with two seconds left in the second overtime in Charlottesville, Virginia. Pete Chilcutt had 25 points and 11 rebounds as the Tar Heels (13-1, 2-0 ACC) won their 10th straight.

No. 8 Syracuse 69, Seton Hall 67: David Johnson made one free throw for Syracuse with 4.9 seconds to play, then rebounded the miss of his second and scored with 2.4 seconds left in East Rutherford, New Jersey.

The Orangemen (14-2, 2-2 Big East) played the final 2:28 without Billy Owens, who injured his back after scoring 28 points.

No. 11 Kentucky 78, Tennessee 74: Sean Woods made two free throws with 32 seconds left and Reggie Hanson added another as Kentucky (12-2, 4-0 Southeastern Conference) won at Tennessee.

No. 12 Oklahoma 113, Colorado 97: Jeff Webster scored 36 points and Terry Evans had 30 as the Sooners (13-2, 2-0 Big Eight) won in Norman, Oklahoma. Evans made eight three-point shots.

No. 14 Duke 94, Maryland 78: Sophomore Bobby Hurley scored 26 points and contributed 10 assists as the Blue Devils (12-3, 2-1 Atlantic Coast Conference) won in College Park, Maryland. Hurley made 10 of 15 shots from the field, five of them three-pointers, in easily surpassing his previous college best of 20 points.

Duke scored the first 10 points and Maryland (8-6, 1-3) never caught up as it lost at home for the first time this season.

No. 15 Georgetown 61, Boston College 56: In Landover, Maryland, Dikembe Mutombo scored 24 points and led a second-half rally that gave the Hoyas their 10th victory in 13 games after the Eagles led by as many as eight points in the second half.

Boston College lost the ball with two minutes left after the 45-second clock was mistakenly not reset. The officials looked at a TV replay, as they can do to correct a timing error, but viewed the wrong play and let the call stand.

No. 16 East Tennessee State 95, Furman 79: Keith Jennings scored 32 points and had nine assists as East Tennessee State (12-1) broke away from Furman in the second half in Johnson City, Tennessee.

No. 17 Pittsburgh 101, Providence 82: Brian Shorter, continuing his comeback from a lengthy illness layoff, scored 23 points, and the Panthers (14-3) held Providence scoring star Eric Murdock to six points in the second half in Pittsburgh. Murdock had been averaging 28.7 points per game.

No. 18 Nebraska 97, Iowa State 87: In Lincoln, Nebraska, reserve Rich King scored 23 points, got 10 rebounds and led the Cornhuskers (16-1, 2-0 Big Eight) to their 14th consecutive victory, tying a school record set in 1920-21.

No. 19 Southern Mississippi 101, Virginia Tech 99: Dartin Chancellor scored 37 points, including the go-ahead free throws with six seconds left in overtime, as the Golden Eagles (8-1, 2-1 Metro Conference) won in Blacksburg, Virginia.

No. 20 LSU 96, Auburn 84: LSU (10-3, 3-1 SEC) used a 14-0 first-half run to help overcome a subpar offensive performance by center Shaquille O'Neal and win at Auburn. O'Neal was held to 15 points, half of his season average, although he did have 14 rebounds and blocked four shots.

No. 21 South Carolina 85, Cincinnati 69: Jo Jo English scored a collegiate best 29 points and the Gamecocks (12-3) used a zone defense to control the Bearcats in Columbia, South Carolina.

Minnesota 79, No. 22 Iowa 77: Dana Jackson rebounded Arriel McDonald's missed shot and scored with 1.3 seconds remaining to give Minnesota a victory over the Hawkeyes (13-3, 2-2 Big Ten) in Minneapolis. McDonald drove the length of the court and missed a shot from the free-throw line, but the ball rebounded to Jackson, who sank a bank shot over center Acie Earl. *(AP, UPI)*

Girardelli Sweeps to Cup Lead, Kronberger Back in Top Form

The Associated Press

KITZBUHEL, Austria — Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg scored a triple victory Sunday, winning the World Cup slalom ski race with ease to take the top spot on the men's overall standings and win the two-day combined.

Petra Kronberger of Austria won a slalom Sunday in Kranjska Gora, Yugoslavia, and expanded her overall World Cup lead on the women's circuit.

Girardelli, who was first out at the gate in the first run for the men, clocked the fastest time in both heats of his slalom race for a combined time of 1 minute, 42.41 seconds. It was his first slalom victory since winning in Kranjska Gora in 1988. He won at Kitzbühel in 1984 and 1985.

It also was the first victory of the season for Girardelli, 27, who has struggled with injuries. "I didn't believe I had such reserves," he said.

Girardelli was eighth in Saturday's difficult downhill race, giving him first place in the combined, which is determined on the basis of results of both races. He totaled 12.530 points.

His smooth victory Sunday also gave him the top spot in the overall standings with 151 points. Switzerland's Franz Heinzer, who won Saturday's downhill race, is second with 129.

Italy's Alberto Tomba, who did not finish Sunday's race, dropped to fourth place in the overall standings with 97 points behind Ole-Christian Furuseth of Norway, who has 108.

Furuseth had a combined time in Sunday's slalom of 1:43.28 for second place after coming in fourth in the first run.

Tomba had a disappointing day Sunday. After scoring the third best time in the first heat, he straddled a gate and lost a ski in the second, ending his run.

Among the women, Kronberger made up time on her second run, after finishing the first one No. 8. She profited from mistakes by rivals, including Switzerland's Vreni Schneider, to clock a winning aggregate of 1:24.19.

Austria's Ingrid Salvenmoser, ninth after the first run, was second at the end in 1:24.24. Yugoslavia's Veronika Sarec finished third.

Rising Yugoslav star Natasa Bokal, who skied to her first World Cup victory in Saturday's slalom in Kranjska Gora, led after the opening heat, but fell in the second run.

The same happened to Schneider, who was third in the first heat, and two Austrians, Claudia Strobl and Anita Wachter, who were fourth and fifth, respectively, in the opening run.

Kronberger, in winning her sixth event this season, collected 25 points for a total of 226. Second in the standings is teammate Sabine Ginther with 78 points.

Kronberger injured a hand in a pre-Christmas race in Morzine, France, and performed below her winning standard in the following races. She finished only 10th on Saturday.

"Now I feel great," she said. "Sometimes one needs luck to win."

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	29	6	.829	—
Philadelphia	22	14	.611	7½
New York	15	18	.455	13
Washington	15	18	.455	13
New Jersey	10	23	.303	18
Miami	9	26	.257	20
Central Division				
Chicago	25	10	.714	—
Detroit	25	11	.694	½
Milwaukee	25	11	.694	½
Atlanta	19	15	.559	5½
Indiana	14	21	.400	11
Charlotte	11	22	.333	13
Cleveland	11	25	.306	14½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	24	8	.750	—
Utah	24	12	.667	2
Houston	19	15	.559	6
Dallas	12	21	.364	12½
Minnesota	11	22	.333	13½
Orlando	10	26	.278	16
Denver	7	28	.200	18½
Pacific Division				
Portland	30	7	.811	—
Phoenix	23	11	.676	5½
L.A. Lakers	21	11	.656	6½
Golden State	18	16	.529	10½
Seattle	15	18	.455	13
L.A. Clippers	12	24	.333	17½
Sacramento	8	25	.242	20

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

L.A. Clippers 35 24 22 26—107
Boston 26 24 30 29—109

Smith 8-16 9-10 25, Benjamin 8-16 2-2 18, Manning 8-10 2-5 18; Gamble 10-15 6-9 26, Lewis 10-22 4-6 24. Rebounds: Los Angeles 52 (Benjamin 20), Boston 52 (Parish 17). Assists: Los Angeles 29 (Norman 8), Boston 20 (Brown 7).

Minnesota 31 33 22 22—108
Miami 30 27 21 27—107

Campbell 10-20 9-9 29, Corbin 8-15 6-9 22; Rice 14-21 0-0 33, Edwards 10-24 1-1 22. Rebounds: Minnesota 47 (Spencer 12), Miami 42 (Long 9). Assists: Minnesota 21 (Richardson 8), Miami 31 (Douglas 13).

Portland 20 33 14 23 8—98
Detroit 25 22 23 20 10—100

Drexler 7-15 5-7 20, Ainge 7-13 2-2 19; Thomas 10-19 3-4 24, Edwards 6-13 6-8 18. Rebounds: Portland 54 (Kersey, Williams, Drexler 9), Detroit 56 (Rodman 15). Assists: Portland 28 (Drexler 9), Detroit 24 (Thomas 11).

Atlanta 26 24 22 24—96
Chicago 30 27 19 22—99

Wilkins 6-19 10-12 23, Rivers 8-15 0-0 18; Jordan 12-23 7-7 31, Cartwright 10-16 0-1 20. Rebounds: Atlanta 49 (Wilkins 12), Chicago 48 (Pippen, Grant, Cartwright 10). Assists: Atlanta 18 (Battle 7), Chicago 29 (Pippen 9).

Utah 27 26 26 37—110
Dallas 25 23 20 31—99

K.Malone 13-21 12-14 38, Stockton 8-11 5-6 21; Harper 14-24 1-2 33, White 8-17 4-5 20. Rebounds: Utah 53 (K.Malone 16), Dallas 43 (McCray 13). Assists: Utah 24 (Stockton 15), Dallas 21 (Harper 7).

Philadelphia 31 32 27 36—126
Milwaukee 24 28 29 34—105

Barkley 14-25 8-10 37, Hawkins 7-13 3-4 19; Pierce 10-18 4-4 25, Brickowski 12-19 0-0 24. Rebounds: Philadelphia 50 (Barkley, Gilliam 12), Milwaukee 36 (Robertson 7). Assists: Philadelphia 26 (Turner 8), Milwaukee 30 (Robertson 11).

Houston 25 24 31 38—118
Phoenix 30 23 31 30—114

Maxwell 10-21 5-7 28, Floyd 13-20 1-2 28, B.Johnson 7-16 1-2 15; McDaniel 15-20 3-5 33, Chambers 9-17 6-8 25. Rebounds: Houston 50 (L.Smith 14), Phoenix 53 (Chambers 10). Assists: Houston 21 (K.Smith 5), Phoenix 31 (K.Johnson 15).

Cleveland 20 21 30 22—93
L.A. Lakers 25 19 23 38—105

Dougherty 7-14 6-8 20, Nance 9-21 1-1 19; Johnson 7-17 13-13 27, Worthy 10-21 2-2 22. Rebounds: Cleveland 42 (Dougherty 12), Los Angeles 58 (Divac 11). Assists: Cleveland 24 (Ehlo 6), Los Angeles 27 (Johnson 14).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 23 24 29 23—99
Philadelphia 32 27 32 18—109

Theus 10-16 5-5 27, Coleman 8-17 1-4 17; Gilliam 10-19 9-10 29, Anderson 12-19 2-4 26. Rebounds: New Jersey 39 (Coleman 13), Philadelphia 52 (Gilliam 13). Assists: New Jersey 25 (Blaylock 10), Philadelphia 24 (Green 9).

Chicago 27 27 24 28—106
Charlotte 24 21 22 28—95

Jordan 11-21 11-13 33, Pippen 8-15 2-2 18; Newman 8-18 4-5 20, Chapman 7-16 4-4 18. Rebounds: Chicago 66 (Grant, Cartwright 11), Charlotte 36 (Gminski 6). Assists: Chicago 32 (Pippen 12), Charlotte 20 (Chapman 5).

Boston 16 29 26 28—99
Washington 28 25 30 31—114

Lewis 13-24 8-8 34, Gamble 10-15 3-3 23; King 14-27 9-11 37, Grant 14-23 2-2 30. Rebounds: Boston 37 (Lewis 12), Washington 57 (Jones 10). Assists: Boston 15 (Brown 7), Washington 28 (Walker, Workman 8).

Miami 22 28 23 23 6—102
Detroit 24 26 26 21 13—109

Douglas 7-18 9-11 23, Long 6-9 6-8 18; Thomas 11-20 3-4 25, Rodman 6-12 6-6 18. Rebounds: Miami 48 (Kessler 9), Detroit 68 (Rodman 18). Assists: Miami 22 (Douglas 12), Detroit 23 (Thomas 9).

Milwaukee 27 23 28 33—118
Indiana 28 27 44 19—118

Pierce 9-18 8-8 27, Robertson 8-12 0-0 16; M.Williams 6-7 7-7 19, Schrempf 7-9 5-7 19, Person 7-13 1-4 16. Rebounds: Milwaukee 46 (Robertson 7), Indiana 39 (Schrempf 10). Assists: Milwaukee 19 (Robertson, Henson 4), Indiana 30 (M.Williams 14).

Atlanta 19 31 14 28—92
New York 28 29 19 31—99

D.Wilkins 10-20 2-2 22, Rivers 7-18 2-2 18; Ewing 10-19 4-4 24, Vandeweghe 7-11 5-6 22. Rebounds: Atlanta 43 (Rivers 8), New York 53 (Oakley 16). Assists: Atlanta 23 (Rivers, Robinson 6), New York 27 (Ewing, Cheeks 7).

Orlando 29 26 33 39—127
Dallas 23 21 25 34—103

Vincent 10-12 4-5 24, Anderson 10-17 4-6 24, Reynolds 4-9 14-15 22; Blackman 13-22 1-1 29, English 8-22 1-1 17. Rebounds: Orlando 52 (Catledge 9), Dallas 50 (McCray, Donaldson 7). Assists: Orlando 27 (Vincent, Wiley 6), Dallas 26 (Harper 8).

Utah 24 24 23 21—92
San Antonio 25 33 30 24—112

J.Malone 10-14 2-2 22, K.Malone 6-23 8-9 20; Robinson 10-17 2-4 22, Elliott 10-14 1-3 21, Strickland 8-14 5-7 21. Rebounds: Utah 50 (K.Malone 14), San Antonio 54 (Robinson 18). Assists: Utah 24 (Stockton 11), San Antonio 31 (Strickland 10).

Cleveland 18 33 34 35—120
Denver 37 25 29 37—128

Dougherty 14-22 10-10 38, Nance 11-19 12-13 34; Adams 9-18 8-8 28, Davis 12-21 1-1 26. Rebounds: Cleveland 53 (Nance 17), Denver 55 (Lane 13). Assists: Cleveland 20 (Ehlo 6), Denver 32 (Adams 17).

Phoenix 34 40 22 29—127
Golden State 22 30 43 23—118

Johnson 15-23 4-6 35, McDaniel 10-18 3-3 23, Hornacek 8-13 5-6 23; Mullin 12-21 5-5 29, Richmond 11-17 6-8 28. Rebounds: Phoenix 56 (McDaniel 14), Golden State 47 (Higgins 9). Assists: Phoenix 27 (Johnson 11), Golden State 27 (Mullin, Richmond 9).

Seattle 28 18 29 18—85
Sacramento 21 24 27 29—101

McKey 10-18 0-0 20, Ellis 7-16 0-0 16; Mays 7-12 7-9 22, Simmons 7-17 3-4 17. Rebounds: Seattle 60 (Polynice 14), Sacramento 45 (Simmons 12). Assists: Seattle 25 (Payton 9), Sacramento 23 (Sparrow 9).

Major College Scores

FRIDAY

Brown 61, Penn 58
Columbia 77, Dartmouth 75, OT
Harvard 75, Cornell 69
Princeton 55, Yale 27
Siena 76, Loyola, Md. 42
St. Louis 57, S. Illinois 56
Idaho 74, Idaho St. 69
Long Beach St. 66, UC Irvine 63
S. Utah 125, Colorado Col. 67
San Diego 91, Pepperdine 88
San Francisco 85, Portland 79
Santa Clara 97, Loyola Marymount 83
St. Mary's, Cal. 83, Gonzaga 75

SATURDAY

EAST

Cornell 64, Dartmouth 52
Fairfield 88, Manhattan 86
Fairleigh Dickinson 64, Marist 62, OT
Fordham 92, Colgate 51
Georgetown 61, Boston College 56
Harvard 77, Columbia 76
Hofstra 78, Drexel 71
Holy Cross 80, Bucknell 78
Iona 87, Canisius 58
La Salle 84, Niagara 78
Long Island U. 68, Mount St. Mary's, Md. 65
Massachusetts 95, St. Bonaventure 86
Northeastern 60, Maine 56
Penn 59, Yale 57
Penn St. 75, Duquesne 60
Pittsburgh 101, Providence 82
Princeton 67, Brown 42
Rider 76, Delaware 55
Robert Morris 103, Wagner 98, OT
St. Francis, Pa. 90, Monmouth, N.J. 89, OT
St. Joseph's 89, Rhode Island 81, OT
St. Peter's 64, Army 51
Syracuse 69, Seton Hall 67
Towson St. 82, Cent. Connecticut St. 72
Vermont 87, New Hampshire 66
West Virginia 87, Rutgers 69

SOUTH

Alabama 76, Mississippi 73, OT
American U. 75, Richmond 63
Appalachian St. 84, Citadel 74
Austin Peay 80, Middle Tenn. 72
Bethune-Cookman 80, N. Carolina A&T 78
Charleston Southern 81, Campbell 64
Coastal Carolina 55, Davidson 48
Delaware St. 77, Howard U. 73
Duke 94, Maryland 78
E. Tennessee St. 95, Furman 79
Florida A&M 77, S. Carolina St. 73
Florida St. 77, Louisville 66
Georgia 79, Florida 54
Georgia Southern 71, Stetson 67
Georgia St. 85, Samford 75
Grambling St. 116, Prairie View 106
Jackson St. 86, Alcorn St. 69
James Madison 72, East Carolina 68
Kentucky 78, Tennessee 74
LSU 96, Auburn 84
Lehigh 88, Fla. International 75
McNeese St. 71, NW Louisiana 66
Md.-E. Shore 77, Morgan St. 73
Memphis St. 66, Tulane 64
Miss. Valley St. 82, Texas Southern 80
Mississippi St. 85, Vanderbilt 62
Morehead St. 64, Tennessee St. 58
Murray St. 84, Ind.-Pur.-Indpls. 52
N.C.-Wilmington 74, George Mason 64
NE Louisiana 75, Sam Houston St. 61
New Orleans 72, Louisiana Tech 68
North Carolina 89, Virginia 86, 2OT
Notre Dame 60, Miami, Fla. 52
Radford 72, Augusta 62
South Carolina 85, Cincinnati 69
South Florida 87, W. Kentucky 86
Southern Miss. 101, Virginia Tech 99, OT
Southern U. 112, Alabama St. 109
Tennessee Tech 86, E. Kentucky 68
Tn.-Chattanooga 77, Marshall 72
VMI 85, W. Carolina 74
Va. Commonwealth 62, Old Dominion 60
Wake Forest 93, Clemson 88, OT
William & Mary 76, Navy 73
Winthrop 108, U.S. International 81

MIDWEST

Ball St. 105, Slippery Rock 68
Bowling Green 72, Cent. Michigan 57
Butler 76, Detroit 62
Cleveland St. 67, N. Iowa 58
DePaul 74, Houston 62
Drake 71, Bradley 62
E. Michigan 78, Ohio U. 68
Evansville 78, Dayton 76
Indiana St. 75, Boston U. 65
Miami, Ohio 76, Kent St. 66
Michigan St. 66, Northwestern 59
Minnesota 79, Iowa 77
Missouri 62, Kansas St. 60
Mo.-Kansas City 77, NE Illinois 69
Nebraska 97, Iowa St. 87
Ohio St. 92, Wisconsin 60
Purdue 86, Michigan 69
SW Missouri St. 70, Illinois St. 64
Toledo 71, W. Michigan 62
Valparaiso 75, Ill.-Chicago 68
W. Illinois 93, Akron 84
Wis.-Green Bay 72, E. Illinois 62
Wright St. 84, Wis.-Milwaukee 79
Xavier, Ohio 81, Loyola, Ill. 74
Youngstown St. 97, Chicago St. 81

SOUTHWEST

Ark.-Little Rock 96, Mercer 60
Arkansas 113, Texas Tech 86
Arkansas St. 68, SW Louisiana 63
Cent. Florida 81, Texas-Pan American 80
Lamar 98, Hartford 86
North Texas 61, Stephen F.Austin 58
Oklahoma 113, Colorado 97
Oklahoma St. 78, Kansas 73, OT
Southern Meth. 65, Texas A&M 50
Texas 92, Rice 79
Texas Christian 68, Baylor 65
Texas-Arlington 101, SW Texas St. 95
Texas-San Antonio 118, Centenary 97
Wichita St. 83, Tulsa 74

FAR WEST

Arizona 82, UCLA 77
Boise St. 80, E. Washington 69
Brigham Young 72, New Mexico 65
Colorado St. 61, San Diego St. 51
Hawaii 58, Air Force 54
Idaho 78, Weber St. 74
Montana St. 81, N. Arizona 74
Nevada 86, Montana 77
New Mexico St. 64, UC Santa Barbara 57
Oregon St. 84, Oregon 76
Pacific U. 75, Fullerton St. 73
Pepperdine 67, Santa Clara 61
Portland 66, St. Mary's, Cal. 63
San Diego 98, Loyola Marymount 90
San Francisco 78, Gonzaga 68
Stanford 94, Washington St. 63
UNLV 117, Fresno St. 91
Utah 67, Texas-El Paso 60
Wyoming 84, Coll. of Charleston 59

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	25	15	7	57	176	145
Pittsburgh	24	20	3	51	200	171
Philadelphia	22	20	4	50	156	151
New Jersey	19	18	9	47	171	157
Washington	21	23	2	44	158	150
N.Y. Islanders	15	23	6	36	123	152
Adams Division						
Boston	23	15	8	54	160	150
Montreal	24	17	5	53	151	140
Buffalo	17	17	10	44	149	143
Hartford	19	21	5	43	130	150
Quebec	10	28	8	28	131	203

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	30	14	3	63	157	121
St. Louis	24	13	7	55	160	131
Detroit	22	19	5	49	159	159
Minnesota	12	26	8	32	137	162
Toronto	12	29	4	28	127	181
Smythe Division						
Los Angeles	25	14	5	55	180	142
Calgary	24	16	5	53	184	142
Edmonton	20	28	2	42	137	137
Vancouver	18	25	4	40	149	177
Winnipeg	13	26	8	34	147	170

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Rangers 0 1 2—3
Detroit 2 3 1—6

Burr (13), Fedorov (21), Fedyk (10), Yzerman (30), Gariner (26), Miller (10). Shots on goal: New York (on Cheveldae) 8-11-14—33. Detroit (on Vanbiesbrouck, Richter) 11-11-9—31.

Chicago 1 0 2—3
Winnipeg 0 1 0—1

Wilson (5), Paslawski (7), Thomas (8), Hudson (3). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Essensa) 4-10-12—26. Winnipeg (on Belfour) 8-4-9—21.

Calgary 1 1 0—2
Washington 0 2 2—4

Suter (7), Khristich (4), Pivonka (12), Roberts (11), Ridley (12). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Beaupre) 3-9-3—15. Washington (on Vernon) 7-20-10—37.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton 1 1 2 1—5
New Jersey 2 2 0 0—4

Maley (6), Gelinas (11), Modill (1), O'Connor (1), Tikkanen (17), Beschman (6), Simpson (17), MacTavish (10), S.Smith (10). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Terreri) 8-5-6-2—21. New Jersey (on Takko) 9-14-13-1—37.

Philadelphia 1 1 1—3
Boston 0 1 0—1

Eklund (11), Janney (14), Carkner (7). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Lemelin) 12-6-14—32. Boston (on Hextall) 8-7-11—26.

St. Louis 1 2 1 0—4
Quebec 1 3 0 0—4

Meagher (2), Sundin (11), Sanipass (4), Lalselle (5), Lafleur (6), Brown (6). Shots on goal: St. Louis (on Tugnutt) 13-8-9-3—33. Quebec (on Riendeau) 10-11-5-0—26.

Detroit 0 1 1 0—2
N.Y. Islanders 1 1 0 0—2

Ferraro (10), Wood (14), Fedorov (22), Racine (4). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Healy) 11-13-10-1—35. New York (on Cheveldae) 14-7-3-3—27.

Washington 0 1 0—1
Montreal 0 3 1—4

Richer (18), Keane (11), Skrudland (14), Hatcher (14), McPhee (6). Shots on goal: Washington (on Roy) 6-13-4—23. Montreal (on Liut) 13-14-7—34.

Hartford 0 2 0 0—2
Toronto 1 0 1 0—2

Clark (11), Brown (12), Hafik (13), Krushelnyski (9). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Ing) 11-7-11-2—31. Toronto (on Sidorkiewicz) 8-11-4-3—26.

Buffalo 1 1 3—5
Minnesota 2 0 1—3

Gagner (25), Hawerchuk (14), Wilkinson (1), Krupp (7), Craig (5), Bodger (4), Mogilny (13), Makela (11). Shots on goal: Buffalo (on Hayward) 7-10-10—27. Minnesota (on Puppa) 9-11-6—26.

Vancouver 0 1 1—2
Los Angeles 3 2 1—6

Sandstrom (22), Kudelski (18), Gretzky (26), Butcher (5), Blugstad (2), Nedved (2). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Hrudey) 6-12-13—31. Los Angeles (on McLean) 15-10-7—32.

SOCCER

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 0, Liverpool 0
Chelsea 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0
Luton 3, Southampton 4
Manchester United 3, Sunderland 0
Norwich 2, Leeds 0
Nottingham Forest 3, Coventry 0
Sheffield United 0, Crystal Palace 1
Tottenham 0, Arsenal 0
Wimbledon 3, Derby 1
Everton 2, Manchester City 0

Standings: Liverpool 49 points; Arsenal 48; Crystal Palace 45; Leeds 39; Manchester United 38; Tottenham 34; Chelsea 32; Wimbledon 31; Nottingham Forest 30; Manchester City and Norwich 29; Everton 27; Southampton 25; Aston Villa 24; Luton 23; Coventry 21; Sunderland and Derby 18; Queen's Park Rangers 17; Sheffield United 13.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Cagliari 0, Bologna 0
Cesena 0, Parma 1
Lazio 0, Inter Milan 0
Lecce 1, Sampdoria 0
AC Milan 2, Bari 0
Napoli 1, AS Roma 1
Pisa 1, Juventus 5
Torino 1, Fiorentina 1
Genoa vs. Atalanta, ppd.

Standings: Inter Milan and Juventus 22 points; AC Milan 21; Parma 20; Sampdoria 19; Torino 17; Lazio 16; Bari, Genoa, Atalanta, Napoli, AS Roma and Lecce 15; Fiorentina 14; Pisa 12; Bologna 10; Cagliari and Cesena 9.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Sparta Rotterdam 0, Ajax Amsterdam 0

Association Cup

Roda JC Kerkrade 2, FC Utrecht 1
Vitesse Arnhem 3, FC Den Haag 1

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Bordeaux 1, Metz 1
Brest 2, Toulon 2
Cannes 2, Nice 1
Marseille 7, Lyon 0
Monaco 2, Nantes 1
Nancy 0, Rennes 0
Paris St. Germain 2, Montpellier 0
Sochaux 1, Caen 0
St. Etienne 2, Auxerre 1
Toulouse 2, Lille 2

Standings: Marseille 33 points; Monaco 28; Auxerre 27; Montpellier 23; Caen, Lille and Cannes 22; Nantes, Metz and Lyon 21; Paris St. Germain and Bordeaux 20; Sochaux, Brest and Nancy 19; Toulon, Nice, St. Etienne and Rennes 18; Toulouse 17.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Madrid 0, Atletico Madrid 3

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Agreed to terms with Kevin Hickey, pitcher, on one-year contract.

TEXAS—Promoted Orlando Gomez, minor league coach, to bullpen coach. Named Bump Wills manager of Gastonia, Atlantic League.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Agreed to terms with Pete Schourek and Eric Hillman, pitchers, and Mackey Sasser, catcher, on one-year contracts.

SAN DIEGO—Named Dick Williams part-time scout.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

GOLDEN STATE—Signed Larry Robinson, guard, for rest of season, and Paul Mokeski, center, to 10-day contract.

NEW YORK—Put Eddie Lee Wilkins, center, on injured list. Activated Stuart Gray, center, from injured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

INDIANAPOLIS—Named Leon Burtnett offensive coordinator and quarterbacks coach.

MIAMI—Activated Barry Krauss, linebacker. Deactivated Rick Graf, linebacker.

MINNESOTA—Fired Floyd Peters, defensive coordinator, and Bob Schnelker, offensive coordinator.

SAN FRANCISCO—Activated Mike Sherrard, wide receiver, from injured reserve. Put Greg Cox, linebacker, on injured reserve.

WASHINGTON—Released Gary Hogeboom, quarterback. Activated Stan Humphries, quarterback, from injured reserve.

World League of American Football

BARCELONA—Named Andrew Brandt general manager and Jack Bicknell coach.

ORLANDO—Named Lee Corso general manager.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Assigned Tom Fitzgerald, right wing, and Dean Chynoweth, defenseman, to Capital District, American Hockey League.

CRICKET

World Series Cup
New Zealand vs. Australia
First of three finals

New Zealand 199-7
Australia 202-4

SKIING

WOMEN

Sunday's slalom at Kranjska Gora, Yugoslavia: 1. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 1:24.19; 2. Ingrid Salvenmoser, Austria, 1:24.24; 3. Veronika Sarec, Yugoslavia, 1:24.32; 4. Christine Von Grunigen, Switzerland, 1:24.64; 5. Blanca Fernandez-Ochoa, Spain, 1:24.67; 6. Patricia Chauvet, France, 1:24.95; 7. Karin Buder, Austria, 1:24.96; 8. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 1:24.96; 9. Kristina Andersson, Sweden, 1:25.07; 10. Katjusa Pusnik, Yugoslavia, 1:25.46.

Saturday's slalom: 1. Natasa Bokal, Yugoslavia, 1:26.23; 2. Monika Maierhofer, Austria, 1:26.31; 3. Sarec, 1:26.44; 4. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:27.20; 5. Fernandez-Ochoa, 1:27.24; 6. Anouk Barnier, France, 1:27.43; 7. Florence Masnada, France, 1:27.86; 8. Claudia Strobl, Austria, 1:27.88; 9. Von Grunigen, 1:28.03; 10. Kronberger, 1:28.10.

Slalom standings: 1. Kronberger, 68 points; 2. Fernandez-Ochoa, 57; 3. Salvenmoser, 55; 4. Wiberg, 54; 5. Monika Maierhofer, Austria, 52; 6. Sarec, 49; 7. Von Gruningen, 44; 8. Chauvet, 35; 9. (tie) Florence Masnada, France, and Buder, 31.

Overall standings: 1. Kronberger, 226 points; 2. Sabine Ginther, Austria, 78; 3. (tie) Schneider and Chantal Bournissen, Switzerland, 72; 5. (tie) Katrin Gutensohn, Germany, and Wiberg, 69; 7. Salvenmoser, 68; 8. Masnada, 66; 9. Fernandez-Ochoa, 63; 10. Monika Maierhofer, Austria, 62.

MEN

Sunday's slalom in Kitzbuhel, Austria: 1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:42.41; 2. Ole-Christian Furuseth, Norway, 1:43.28; 3. Rudolf Nierlich, Austria, 1:43.62; 4. Armin Bittner, Germany, 1:43.75; 5. Tetsuya Okabe, Japan, 1:44.15; 6. Mats Ericson, Sweden, 1:44.55; 7. Bernhard Gstrein, Austria, 1:44.64; 8. Thomas Stangassinger, Austria, 1:44.82; 9. Gunther Mader, Austria, 1:44.97; 10. Kjetil-Andre Aamodt, Norway, 1:45.16.

Saturday's downhill (course length 3,530 meters, drop of 860 meters) in Kitzbuhel: 1. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 1:58.71; 2. Peter Runggaldier, Italy, 1:58.78; 3. Rob Boyd, Canada, 1:59.44; 4. Kristian Ghedina, Italy, 1:59.48; 5. Helmut Hoflehner, Austria, 1:59.79; 6. Daniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 1:59.82; 7. Erwin Resch, Austria, 2:00.08; 8. Girardelli, 2:00.10; 9. Franck Piccard, France, 2:00.28; 10. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 2:00.53.

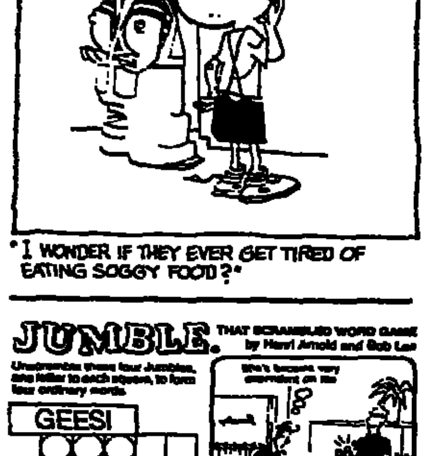
Combined results: 1. Girardelli, 12.530 points; 2. Lasse Kjus, Norway, 39.780; 3. Mader, 45.710; 4. Paul Accola, Switzerland, 54.440; 5. Stefan Eberharter, Austria, 57.200; 6. Ghedina, 64.490; 7. Runggaldier, 78.500; 8. Josef Polig, Italy, 81.120; 9. Xavier Gigandet, Switzerland, 82.880; 10. Jan-Einar Thorsen, Norway, 85.570.

Downhill standings: 1. Heinzer, 89 points; 2. Atle Skaardal, Norway, 60; 3. Mahrer, 59; 4. Boyd, 54; 5. Hannes Zehentner, Germany, 50; 6. Lasse Arnesen, Norway, 44; 7 (tie), Leonhard Stock, Austria and Berni Huber, Germany, 30; 9. Ghedina, 28; 10. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 26.

Slalom standings (after five races): 1. Furuseth, 93; 2. Girardelli, 71; 3. Tomas Fogdoe, Sweden, 50; 4. Stangassinger, 45; 5. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 40; 6. Armin Bittner, Germany, 38; 7. Peter Roth, Germany, 34; Gstrein, 34; 9. Michael Tritscher, Austria, 31; 10. Nierlich, 30.

Overall standings: 1. Girardelli, 151 points; 2. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 129; 3. Furuseth, 108; 4. Tomba, 97; 5. Atle Skaardal, Norway, 79; 6. Mader, 76; 7. Kjus, 70; 8. Zehentner, 64; 9. Nierlich, 61; 10. Piccard, 60.

DENNIS THE MENACE

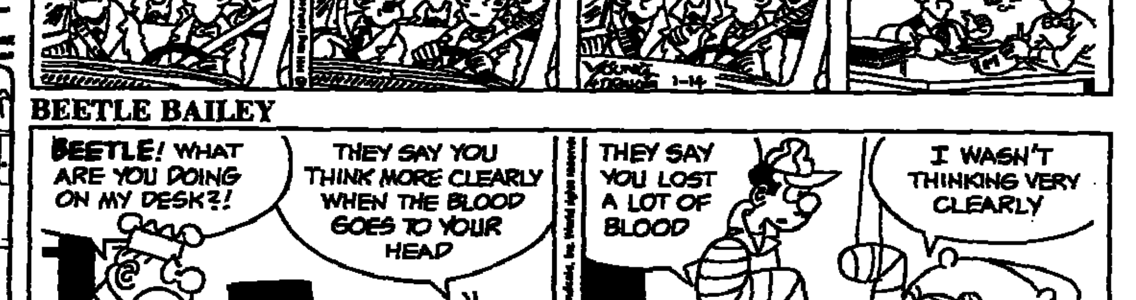


"I WONDER IF THEY EVER GET TIRED OF EATING SOGGY FOOD?"

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP

BLONDIE



WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

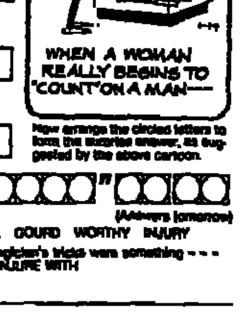
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GEESI

NORIB

CAPNUK

DAUMAR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HIS "[ ]" [ ]

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: CASTE GOURD WORTHY INJURY
Answer: The magician's tricks were something — TO CONJURE WITH

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

MONDAY SPORTS

A Big Final Splash: 8-Year-Old Record One of 2 to Tumble

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PERTH, Australia — The oldest world record in men's swimming was broken Sunday by Jörg Hoffmann of Germany and Tamas Darnyi of Hungary set his second world mark on a remarkable final night for the World Swimming Championships.

The United States, with Summer Sanders winning the women's 200 butterfly and the men's 400 medley relay team winning in meet-record time, clinched both men's and women's team titles for the first time since 1978, earning 13 swimming gold medals and 23 overall in the pool. Germany had 20 medals, four gold.

But the biggest excitement on the final day of came in the the 1,500-meter freestyle. Hoffmann beat 17-year-old Australian Kieren Perkins in a stunningly fast final in which both finished more than four seconds faster than the world record set eight years ago by Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union.

Hoffmann, who had won the 400-meter freestyle Friday, seized the lead from Perkins shortly before the 700-meter mark. He touched home in 14 minutes, 50.36 seconds, just 0.22 of a second ahead of the Australian but 4.40 inside the mark Salnikov set in Moscow in February 1983.

Hoffmann and Perkins never were more than 1.01 seconds apart at any of the 100-meter splits.

"I knew I could swim this time because that is what I've trained for," Hoffmann said as he tried to catch his breath after the race. "All I needed was someone like Perkins to push me along."

Salnikov presented a bottle of champagne to Hoffmann at the postrace news conference.

Before Sunday's race, only two swimmers, Salnikov and Australia's Glen Housman, had ever been officially under 14:56.00. Housman had a 14:55.25 last year.

In addition, Housman had the world's fastest recorded time, a 14.53.59 at the Commonwealth Games last February. That was hand-timed, however, and only electronic timing is recognized for world records.

Housman never was a factor on Sunday, placing fifth in 15:12.42 in the fastest 1,500 freestyle eight-man finish in history.

Stefan Pfeiffer of Germany, silver medalist behind Hoffmann in the 400, took the bronze in 14:59.34, becoming the fifth man after Salnikov, Housman, Perkins and Hoffmann to go under 15 minutes.

In the men's 200-meter medley, Darnyi, who sliced 2.39 seconds from his own 400-meter individual medley world mark on Tuesday, shattered the record of American David Wharton and became the first man to go under two minutes in the event.

The Hungarian, winner of all his major championship individual medleys since 1985, was timed in 1:59.36. That beat the 2:00.11 set in Tokyo in August 1989 by Wharton, who did not reach Sunday's final.

"I knew I was going to break the world record before the race," said Darnyi after defending the two world titles he won in 1986. "I knew the way I was training I had the strength to do it."

Krisztina Egerszegi of Hungary achieved her own world championship double, winning the 200-meter backstroke by nearly three seconds after taking the 100 gold Wednesday.

Sanders of the United States won her first gold medal after a silver and a bronze, taking the women's 200 butterfly in 2:09.24, almost two seconds better than runner-up Rie Shito of Japan in 2:11.06. Hayley Lewis of Australia, the 200 freestyle winner, was third at 2:11.09.

"My coach kept telling me that each race is going to get better and better as the meet goes on," Sanders said. "This is a great way to end it."

Zhuang Yong of China won the women's 50 meters in 25.47 seconds. Catherine Plewinski of France and Leigh Ann Fetter finished in a dead heat for second at 25.50, equaling Fetter's American record.

World record-holder Yang Wenyi of China tied for fourth with Jenny Thompson of the United States at 25.87.

Michael Gross, with a relay gold medal and two butterfly silvers in his possession, collected a medley relay bronze for Germany in his final championship appearance, lifting his record medal count to 13 in three world meets.

On Saturday, Melvin Stewart of the United States had broken Gross's world 200-meter butterfly record, overtaking the German in the last length to finish in 1:55.69. That beat the Olympic champion by 1.09 seconds and shaved 0.55 seconds from the world mark Gross set in Hanover, Germany, in June 1986.

"I can't be disappointed because I can't do better," Gross said.

Matt Biondi, who retained his 100 freestyle title Wednesday, anchored the United States to victory in the concluding men's 4x100.

The U.S. team's time was a meet record 3:39.66. The Soviet Union was second at 3:40.41 and Germany, which came out for the warmup dressed in animal costumes, was third at 3:42.18.

In other events, 14-year-old Sun Shuwei won the men's highboard diving title to give China its fourth diving gold. The Chinese women had swept their three diving events. Also, Yugoslavia retained the men's water polo crown. *(Reuters, AP)*

Results of Finals

MEN

200-meter individual medley: 1, Tamas Darnyi, Hungary, 1:59.36 (world record; old record 2:00.11, by David Wharton, U.S., 1989); 2, Eric Namesnik, U.S., 2:01.87; 3, Christian Gessner, Germany, 2:02.36; 4, Gary Anderson, Canada, 2:02.64; 5, Lars Sorensen, Denmark, 2:02.93; 6, Jon Birdman, Sweden, 2:03.69; 7, Darren Ward, Canada, 2:03.23; 8, Peter Bermel, Germany, 2:03.71.

1,500-meter freestyle: 1, Jora Hoffmann, Germany, 14:50.36 (world record; old record 14:54.72 by Vladimir Salnikov, Soviet Union, 1983); 2, Kieren Perkins, Australia, 14:50.58; 3, Stefan Pfeiffer, Grmany, 14.59.34; 4, Ian Wilson, Britain, 15:11.17; 5, Glen Housman, Australia, 15:12.42; 6, Igor Majcan, Yugoslavia, 15:18.22; 7, Lawrence Frostad, U.S., 15:22.33; 8, Evgeniy Lagvinov, Soviet Union, 15:29.34.

400-meter medley relay: 1, United States (Jeff Rouse, Eric Wunderlich, Mark Henderson, Matt Biondi), 3:39.66 (meet record; old record 3:40.84, by U.S. team, 1982); 2, Soviet Union, 3:40.41; 3, Germany, 3:42.13; 4, Canada, 3:42.14; 5, Italy, 3:42.29; 6, Australia, 3:42.84; 7, Spain, 3:45.19; 8, Netherlands, 3:47.69.

200-meter individual medley: 1, Tamas Darnyi, Hungary, 2:1.82; 2, Lars Sorensen, Denmark, 2:02.64; 3, Eric Namesnik, U.S., 2:02.84; 4, Christian Gessner, Germany, 2:03.10; 5, Darren Ward, Canada, 2:03.28; 6, Jon Birdman, Sweden, 2:03.43; 7, Gary Anderson, Canada, 2:03.55; 8, Peter Bermel, Germany, 2:03.76.

50-meter freestyle: 1, Tom Jager, U.S., 22.16; 2, Matt Biondi, U.S., 22.26; 3, Gennadiy Prigoda, Soviet Union, 22.62; 4 (tie), Lars-Ove Jansson, Sweden, and Vladimir Tkachenko, Soviet Union, 22.75; 6, Dano Halsall, Switzerland, 22.83; 7, Andrew Baildon, Australia, 22.87; 8, Darren Lange, Australia, 22.88.

100-meter backstroke: 1, Jeff Rouse, U.S., 55.23; 2, Mark Tewksebury, Canada, 55.39; 3, Martin Lopez Zubera, Spain, 55.61; 4 (tie), Frank Hoffmeister, Germany, and Vladimir Shemenev, Soviet Union, 56.45; 6, Scott Johnson, U.S., 55.92; 7, Thomas Stachewicz, Australia, 57.00; 8, Stefano Battistelli, Italy, 57.03.

200-meter butterfly: 1, Melvin Stewart, U.S., 1:55.69 (world record; old record, 1:56.24, Michael Gross, West Germany, 1986); 2, Michael Gross, Germany, 1:56.78; 3, Tamas Darnyi, Hungary, 1:58.25; 4, Franck Esposito, France, 1:59.34; 5, Bart Pippenger, U.S., 2:00.15; 6, Kenio Sushida, Japana, 2:00.22; 7, Simon McKillop Davies, Australia, 2:00.88; 8, Martin Roberts, Australia, 2:03.08.

WOMEN

200-meter butterfly: 1, Summer Sanders, U.S., 2:09.24; 2, Rie Shito, Japan, 2:11.06; 3, Hayley Lewis, Australia, 2:11.09; 4, Helen Morris, Australia, 2:11.71; 5, Mette Jacobsen, Denmark, 2:11.88; 6, Yoko Kondo, Japan, 2:12.12; 7, Susanne Muller, Germany, 2:14.69; 8, Ilaria Tocchini, Italy, 2:14.81.

50-meter freestyle: 1, Zhuang Yong, China, 25.47; 2 (tie), Catherine Plewinski, France, and Leigh Ann Fetter, U.S., 25.50; 4 (tie), Yang Wenyi, China, and Jenny Thomasen, U.S., 25.87; 6, Simone Osygus, Germany, 25.95; 7, Evgenia Ermakova, Soviet Union, 26.00; 8, Daniela Hunger, Germany, 26.01.

200-meter backstroke: 1, Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary, 2:09.15 (meet record; old record 2:09.91 by Carmella Sirch, East Germany, 1982); 2, Dagmar Hase, Germany, 2:12.01; 3, Janie Wagstaff, U.S., 2:13.14; 4, Anna Sincic, New Zealand, 2:13.64; 5, Nicole Livingstone, Australia, 2:14.08; 6, Beth Barr, U.S., 2:14.33; 7, Svenia Schlicht, Germany, 2:15.67; 8, Lorenza Visotani, Italy, 2:16.04.

200-meter individual medley: 1, Lin Li, China, 2:13.40, 2, Summer Sanders, U.S., 2:14.06; 3, Daniela Hunger, Germany, 2:16.16; 4, Elli Overton, Australia, 2:14.38; 5, Mary Ellen Blanchard, U.S., 2:16.69; 6, Marianne Muis, Netherlands, 2:16.80; 7, Svenia Schlicht, Germany, 2:17.58; 8, Mildred Muis, Netherlands, 2:18.27.

4x100-meter medley relay: 1, United States (Janie Wagstaff, Tracey McFarlane, Crissy Ahmann-Leighton, Nicole Haislett), 4:06.51 (U.S. record; old record, 4:06.94, U.S. national team, 1990); 2, Australia, 4:08.04; 3, Germany, 4:10.50; 4, Netherlands, 4:13.32; 5, Britain, 4:13.90; 6, Canada, 4:14.86; 7, Mexico, 4:26.77; Indonesia did not start.

800-meter freestyle: 1, Janet Evans, U.S., 8:24.85; 2, Grit Muller, Germany, 8:30.39; 3, Jana Henke, Germany, 8:30.31; 4, Irene Dalby, Norway, 8:32.55; 5, Donna Procter, Australia, 8:36.36; 6, Manuela Melchiorri, Italy, 8:38.16; 7, Julie McDonald, Australia, 8:40.72; 8, Philippa Langrell, New Zealand, 8:42.82.

DIVING

Men's platform: 1, Sun Shuwei, China, 626.79 points; 2, Xiong Ni, China, 603.81; 3, Georgi Tchogovadze, Soviet Union, 580.68; 4, Jan Hempel, Germany, 569.37; 5, Fernando Platas, Mexico, 546.12; 6, Robert Morgan, Britain, 544.92; 7, Matt Scoppini, U.S., 513.90; 8, Patrick Evans, U.S., 508.89; 9, Michael Kuhne, Germany, 502.86; 10, Bruno Fournier, Canada, 499.86; 11, Craig Rogerson, Australia, 484.80; 12, Vladimir Timoshinin, Soviet Union, 482.10.

WATER POLO

Men's Semifinals

Spain 9, Hungary 8
Yugoslavia 7, United States 6

Final

Yugoslavia 8, Spain 7

Consolation Matches

Soviet Union 9, Australia 7; Germany 8, Italy 7; Germany 6, Soviet Union 4; Italy 8, Australia 7

Women's Final

Netherlands 13, Canada 6

Consolation

Australia 8, Germany 7

Giants, Bills and 49ers Make the Playoffs Look Easy

Mark Lennihan/The Associated Press

Brad Muster, like the rest of the Bears, going nowhere against the Giants. John Washington made the stop near New York's goal line.

Hostetler Routs Bears, 31-3

The Associated Press

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Longtime backup quarterback Jeff Hostetler continued his outstanding work as a starter on Sunday, leading New York to a 31-3 victory over the Chicago Bears and into the National Football Conference championship game.

With Phil Simms out for the playoffs with a foot injury, Hostetler has become a star. He led the Giants to season-closing victories over Phoenix and New England for a 13-3 record. Against Chicago, he was as masterful as Simms could have been and added variety to the Giants' offense with his mobility.

The seven-year veteran threw touchdown passes of 21 yards to Stephen Baker and five yards to Howard Cross. He also ran for a three-yard score and his scrambles kept alive several drives. The Giants finished the scoring on Maurice Carthon's one-yard dive with seven seconds left in the game.

Hostetler now is 5-0 in his NFL career as a starter.

While Hostetler was guiding the offense, New York's defense was as dominant as ever. Led by Lawrence Taylor, Erik Howard and Everson Walls, the Giants made two goal-line stands as they moved into next Sunday's NFC title match in San Francisco against the 49ers.

The 49ers, two-time defending Super Bowl champions, defeated the Bears, 7-3, in a game played at Candlestick Park during the regular season.

The Giants' defense, which allowed a league-low 211 points, continually pressured backup Bears quarterback Mike Tomczak, who took over for the injured Jim Harbaugh. The Giants also shut down Neal Anderson, who had just 19 yards.

The Bears did not have a rushing first down in the game.

With the Giants' Rodney Hampton breaking his left leg in the second quarter, Ottis Anderson got the bulk of the running assignments. Anderson, a 12-year veteran, rushed for 80 yards on 21 carries. On New York's 80-yard drive to its second score, he gained 39 yards.

The Giants put away the game, their first victory over Chicago since 1969, with a 51-yard drive to open the second half. A personal foul against James Rouse gave New York excellent field position and Hostetler converted.

He connected with Mark Bavaro for 11 yards on third and 10, scrambled for nine yards on fourth and six from the 35, hit Baker for 12 yards and scrambled before diving into the end zone for a three-yard score. That made it 24-3.

The Bears, plagued by dropped passes, also were victimized by an inability to score touchdowns from in close.

The Bears, champions of the NFC's Central Division, couldn't capitalize on a big break in the second quarter. Hostetler fumbled when hit by Steve McMichael and Dan Hampton, in his final game of a 12-year career, recovered at the Giants' 38. An 18-yard pass to James Thornton helped get Chicago to a first down at the six. Neal Anderson ran to the four, a hurried Tomczak missed wide-open Brad Muster in the end zone and Muster ran to the one on third down.

When Muster tried the left of the line on fourth down, John Washington was all he found. Muster lost a yard.

The Bears got within 10-3 on their next possession, helped by Sean Landeta's 29-yard punt to New York's 35. Kevin Butler made a 33-yard field goal at 8:43.

On their first series of the second half, Tomczak took them 64 yards to the five. But, on fourth down, his completion to Thornton was stopped at the one. Any chance the Bears had was gone, too.

Playoff Statistics

Chicago	0	3	0	0—3
N.Y. Giants	10	7	7	7—31

First Quarter

N.Y.—FG Bahr 46, 5:40.
N.Y.—Baker 21 pass from Hostetler (Bahr kick), 13:56.

Second Quarter

Chi—FG Butler 33, 8:43.
N.Y.—Cross 5 pass from Hostetler (Bahr kick), 14:27.

Third Quarter

N.Y.—Hostetler 3 run (Bahr kick), 4:19.

Fourth Quarter

N.Y.—Carthon 1 run (Bahr kick), 14:53.

	Chi	NYG
First downs	11	22
Rushes-yards	16-27	48-194
Passing	205	94
Return yards	3	61
Comp-att-int	17-36-2	10-17-0
Sacked-yards lost	0-0	3-18
Punts	2-42	3-41
Fumbles-lost	0-0	1-1
Penalties-yards	4-30	2-15

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

RUSHING—Chicago, Anderson 12-19, Muster 4-8. New York, Anderson 21-80, Hostetler 6-43, Tillman 9-31, Carthon 8-19, Meggett 2-18, Hampton 2-3.

PASSING—Chicago, Tomczak 17-36-2-205. New York, Hostetler 10-17-0-112.

RECEIVING—Chicago, Anderson 4-23, Davis 3-76, Thornton 3-38, Muster 3-21, Gentry 2-22, Morris 1-34, Kozlowski 1-10. New York, Baker 3-58, Bavaro 3-25, Ingram 1-12, Mrosko 1-6, Anderson 1-4, Cross 1-5.

Miami	3	14	3	14—31
Buffalo	13	14	3	14—44

First Quarter

Buf—Reed 48 pass from Kelly (Norwood kick), 1:54.
Mia—FG Stoyanovich 49, 4:47.
Buf—FG Norwood 24, 10:11.
Buf—FG Norwood 22, 14:59.

Second Quarter

Buf—Thomas 5 run (Norwood kick), 2:56.
Mia—Duper 64 pass from Marino (Stoyanovich kick), 5:04.
Buf—Lofton 13 pass from Kelly (Norwood kick), 9:49.
Mia—Marino 2 run (Stoyanovich kick), 14:39.

Third Quarter

Mia—FG Stoyanovich 22, 4:57.
Buf—FG Norwood 28, 13:22.

Fourth Quarter

Mia—Foster 2 pass from Marino (Stoyanovich kick), :55.
Buf—Thomas 5 run (Norwood kick), 4:32.
Buf—Reed 26 pass from Kelly (Norwood kick), 5:08.
Mia—Martin 8 pass from Marino (Stoyanovich kick), 13:45.

	Mia	Buf
First downs	24	24
Rushes-yards	27-107	37-154
Passing	323	339
Return yards	0	26
Comp-att-int	23-49-2	19-29-1
Sacked-yards lost	0-0	0-0
Punts	2-40	1-47
Fumbles-lost	1-1	3-1
Penalties-yards	4-32	4-30

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

RUSHING—Miami, Smith 21-99, Logan 5-4, Marino 1-2, Buffalo, Thomas 32-117, Kelly 5-37.

PASSING—Miami, Marino 23-49-2-323, Buffalo, Kelly 19-29-1-339.

RECEIVING—Miami, Clayton 4-82, Martin 4-44, Jensen 4-38, Duper 3-113, Edmonds 3-27, Logan 2-8, Smith 1-9, Paige 1-6, Foster 1-2. Buffalo, Lofton 7-149, Reed 4-122, Thomas 3-28, McKeller 3-15, Edwards 1-12, Davis 1-3.

Washington	10	0	0	5—15
San Francisco	7	14	0	7—28

First Quarter

Was—Monk 31 pass from Rypien (Lohmiller kick), 5:48.
SF—Rathman 1 run (Cofer kick), 10:06.
Was—FG Lohmiller 44, 14:24.

Second Quarter

SF—Rice 10 pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 3:52.
SF—Sherrard 8 pass from Montana (Cofer kick), 8:29.

Fourth Quarter

SF—M.Carter 61 interception return (Cofer kick), 14:03.

	Was	SF
First downs	25	20
Rushes-yards	24-80	24-46
Passing	361	292
Return yards	35	57
Comp-att-int	27-48-3	23-32-1
Sacked-yards lost	8-8	2-10
Punts	4-33	5-42
Fumbles-lost	0-0	0-0
Penalties-yards	1-15	4-25

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

RUSHING—Washington, Byner 12-51, Riggs 10-18, Monk 1-9, Mitchell 1-2. San Francisco, Craig 12-28, Sydney 7-19, Rathman 4-6, Montana 1-1.

PASSING—Washington, Rypien 27-48-3-361. San Francisco, Montana 22-31-1-274, Sydney 1-1-0-28, Young 0-0-0-0.

RECEIVING—Washington, Monk 10-143, Clark 4-63, Sanders 4-78, Mitchell 3-25, Hobbs 1-13, Warren 1-11, Riggs 1-8, Byner 1-0. San Francisco, Rice 6-68, Jones 4-103, Sydney 4-10, Craig 3-54, Sherrard 3-16, Taylor 2-38, Williams 1-12.

Kelly Snows Marino and the Dolphins

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

ORCHARD PARK, New York — Jim Kelly, coming back from a knee injury, parted the snowflakes, and his three touchdown passes for the Buffalo Bills won the battle of hard-nosed quarterbacks from western Pennsylvania.

The Miami Dolphins' quarterback, Dan Marino, could not generate one of his typical fourth-quarter, heart-stopping comebacks, and Buffalo won, 44-34, on Saturday.

The victory propelled the Bills into the American Conference championship game Jan. 20, when they will play either the Cincinnati Bengals or the Raiders, who meet late Sunday in Los Angeles.

Although Marino also threw for three touchdowns, he was trying to catch up throughout the game. Kelly, meanwhile, was blessed with a running attack led by Thurman Thomas amid snowy conditions that made for a slick artificial turf.

Kelly had worn braces on both knees even before he had ligaments damaged in his left knee in a game against the New York Giants on Dec. 15. Although a new brace on the left knee was even more restrictive in his return Saturday, he managed to run five times for 37 yards and complete 19 of 29 passes for 339 yards.

His coach, Marv Levy, told him after the game, "That was a courageous performance, Jim."

Marino amassed 323 yards on 23 completions in 49 passes.

For much of the opening half, the Bills were as good as a team can be in the snow. They led by 27-17 before intermission, having often forced Marino out of his beloved pocket as defensive end Bruce Smith did much of the hounding.

Kelly, on the other hand, looked as if he were returning from a vacation, not a knee injury.

The tough-talking quarterback produced three completions of 40 or more yards in the first half, threw for two touchdowns, gained 29 rushing yards on four carries, and, for good measure, even ran out once as a wide receiver after handing off to Thomas.

Thomas skidded and slipped, though, and the flea-flicker never came off.

But that was one of the few plays that failed in a spectacular half for the Bills, during which Kelly was 11 of 16 passes for 222 yards.

Early in the third quarter, Pete Stoyanovich kicked a 22-yard field goal to cut Buffalo's lead to 27-20.

But soon afterward, Marino had a pass intercepted near the goal line by Jarvis Williams, leading to a field goal by Scott Norwood. Was another Marino-led late comeback still possible?

After the Dolphins moved goalward, thanks to Marc Logan's 43-yard kickoff return, they hauled out the ancient tackle-eligible play and sent Roy Foster into the end zone, where he caught Marino's two-yard pass that snipped the lead to three points.

But Thomas quickly scored on a five-yard carry and, when the Dolphins' Logan fumbled the following kickoff, it positioned a Kelly-to-Andre Reed 26-yard score and a decisive 17-point lead.

With just over a minute remaining, Marino threw for his third touchdown of the day, to Tony Martin on a five-yard play, and the lead was down to 10.

But the Bills held onto an onside kick to preserve the victory.

SIDELINES

Sampras and Reneberg Out of Open

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — U.S. Open champion Pete Sampras and Richey Reneberg have joined the growing list of Americans who have withdrawn from the Australian Open that starts Monday.

Reneberg, ranked 23d in the world, pulled out Sunday because of tendinitis in his right shoulder, Sampras on Saturday with a shin injury.

● In Sydney, sixth-seeded Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia upset No. 2 Aranxta Sánchez Vicario, 6-4, 6-2, on Sunday to win the New South Wales Open women's singles title after Sánchez Vicario lost seven straight service games in the first set. Third-seeded Guy Forget won the men's title, his first in singles outside his native France, by beating Michael Stich of Germany, 6-3, 6-4.

Beach Boys End America's Cup Plans

NEW YORK (NYT) — The America's Cup yachting syndicate backed by the Beach Boys, the California rock group, has abandoned its plans for a 1992 defense of the cup because of a lack of money.

The group said Friday it had decided to join America 3, the syndicate organized last autumn by William Koch, a Florida businessman. Of the nine syndicates originally interested in defending the America's Cup, only two are left: America 3 and Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes team.

Johnson Loses First Race, to Sheriff

HAMILTON, Ontario (WP) — In his first race since being banned from competition for steroid use, Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson had the misfortune of losing to a sheriff from Gainesville, Florida.

Daron Council, a late replacement for a runner who dropped out of Friday night's race, upset Johnson in the 50 meters at the Hamilton Spectator Indoor Games before a capacity crowd of 17,050, the largest-ever gathering for an indoor track meet in Canada.

Council came from behind to win in 5.75 seconds. Johnson was second in 5.77 with Mike Marsh of the United States third in 5.79.

Mercer Stops Damiani in 9th Round

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Ray Mercer of the United States, needing a knockout to win, got one when he hit Francesco Damiani of Italy with a left uppercut late in the ninth round to become the World Boxing Organization heavyweight champion.

Damiani, who had won his previous 27 professional fights, was solidly ahead with all three judges, having kept Mercer off-balance with left jabs, short right-hand leads and sharp combinations.

● In Saint Vincent, Italy, Charles Williams of the United States retained his IBF light heavyweight title Saturday with an unanimous decision against Zairean-born Italian challenger Mwehu Beya. *(AP)*

For the Record

Ari Vatanen of Finland retained the overall lead as official competition resumed Sunday in the Paris Dakar rally. The race was stopped Friday after a driver of a support truck was shot and killed by a sniper. *(AP)*

Diego Maradona was fined $70,000 Saturday by Italy's soccer tribunal for missing practices and games with his team, Napoli. *(AP)*

Jack Bicknell, fired last month as Boston College's coach, has been named coach of the WLAF's Barcelona Dragons. *(UPI)*

Redskins Stall in Second Half

By Richard Justice
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco 49ers may someday remember it as just another of many brilliant afternoons, a day when they absorbed an opponent's best body punches and still walked away with a 28-10 victory in the second round of the National Football Conference playoffs.

But it was a dizzying Saturday for the Washington Redskins, who saw their season end in a game that was a bitter mixture of three interceptions thrown by Mark Rypien, a questionable call and many remarkable plays by the two-time defending NFL champions.

"Someone is going to have to play great to beat them," said Joe Gibbs, the Redskins' coach.

The 49ers may remember it as another day when their defense was great and Joe Montana picked apart a team, passing for two touchdowns and 274 yards, with 200 yards and two touchdowns in a first-half display that included a 10-yard scoring pass to Jerry Rice and an eight-yarder to Mike Sherrard.

The Redskins sacked him twice and had him throwing on the run and still he burned them.

The 49ers may remember it as another day when they did just enough to win and not much more, running up a 21-10 halftime lead and not scoring, or needing, another touchdown on offense.

But the Redskins will remember a day when they led by 7-0 and 10-7 and outgained the 49ers by 103 yards, but failed to score when they had the ball deep in the 49ers' territory on three straight possessions.

Still within 21-10, they had first down at the San Francisco seven and Rypien was intercepted in the end zone. They had the ball at the 15 and Rypien was intercepted after he was hit as he threw the ball.

Finally, they had it at the 13 thanks to linebacker Monte Coleman's interception and had that scoring chance die when it appeared cornerback Eric Davis hit receiver Gary Clark with the ball in the air in the end zone. But no flag was thrown so the play stood.

Rypien completed 27 of 48 for 361 yards. The last interception came in the final minute as Charles Haley batted a pass to nose tackle Michael Carter, who lumbered 61 yards for a touchdown.

"I feel as bad as all the guys on the team," Rypien said. "We had some chances inside the 20 and that's an area we've had trouble with."

On the Redskins' second possession of the third quarter, they drove from their 27 to the 49ers' seven. But on third and goal, as Art Monk ran to the end zone, Johnny Jackson stepped in and intercepted.

"That was just underthrown," Rypien said.

On the final play of the third quarter, the Redskins were backed up to their 10, and Rypien hit Monk for 40 yards. The Redskins advanced to the 49ers' 15, where Rypien was throwing for Monk when his arm was hit. The ball fluttered into the end zone and Darryl Pollard intercepted.

Quickly though, Coleman intercepted Montana, who had gone 180 playoff passes without having one picked off, and returned it to the 19 with 10:28 remaining.

On fourth down Rypien threw for Clark in the left corner. The pass was there and so was Clark. But so was Davis.

■ West Wins in Japan

The West college all-stars turned an interception by Stanford's Jono Tunney into a first-quarter touchdown and went on to a 20-14 victory over the East on Sunday in the Japan Bowl, The Associated Press reported from Yokohama. Greg Frey of Ohio State passed for one score and set up one for the East.

Cubs' Dunston and Mets' Magadan Agree to Stand Pat for Big Raises

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Shortstop Shawon Dunston and the Chicago Cubs are happy for now, and they hope they'll be even happier in the fall.

Since they couldn't agree to a long-term deal now, they settled Friday on a one-year contract worth $2.1 million.

Dunston, 27, made the National League All-Star team for the second time in 1990. He made $1.25 million after winning a salary arbitration hearing and wanted to get a multiyear contract.

Five other players agreed to one-year contracts, reducing the players eligible for arbitration to 169. Tuesday is the final day for filing.

First baseman Dave Magadan, the NL's third-leading hitter, and the New York Mets settled on $1.25 million, triple his 1990 salary.

Left-hander Bruce Ruffin and the Philadelphia Phillies agreed to $400,000, a $50,000 raise. Third baseman Rick Schu and the California Angels agreed to a one-year deal worth $330,000, a raise of $155,000.

Right-hander Scott Terry and the St. Louis Cardinals settled on $350,000, a $35,000 cut, and left-hander Kevin Hickey and Baltimore agreed to $250,000, the same salary he made in 1990.

The Orioles conducted other business on Saturday, trading catcher Mickey Tettleton to Detroit for pitcher Jeff Robinson after Tettleton accepted a one-year contract for $1.6 million. *(AP, NYT)*

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John Schlesinger: Striking Close to Home

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In "Pacific Heights," the new John Schlesinger film which is now opening in Europe, an attractive young couple (Melanie Griffith and Matthew Modine) buy and restore their dream Victorian house in San Francisco and plan to live happily ever after. But the $750,000 house is covered in mortgages as well as fresh paint and to make ends meet they rent out two ground-floor apartments.

The first tenants, a scrupulous Japanese couple, are soon driven out by tenant number two, a

MARY BLUME

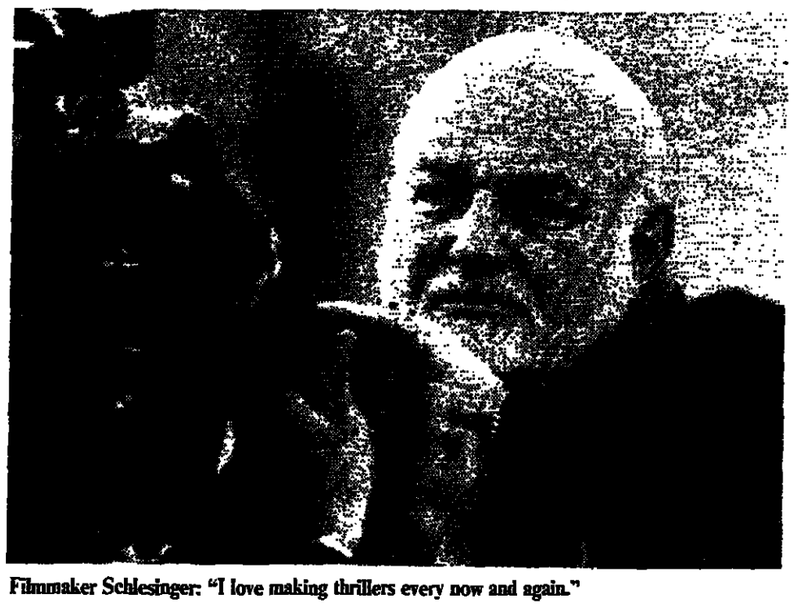
smooth sociopath with a zero credit rating (Michael Keaton) and a plan to take over the property by invoking the law, causing bodily harm and breeding cockroaches.

It is a film that literally strikes close to home. Some critics have seen it as a farewell to the yuppified '80s and have said Schlesinger should have made a movie about the homeless instead, while a New York Times writer, noting that the house in movies has always been a sanctuary and symbol of the American dream, suggests that "Pacific Heights" may be among the first recession films, preying on the 1990s fear of losing one's home.

Schlesinger is a home lover and a reader of what in the trade are called shelter magazines, with homes in London and the English countryside and what he calls a sort of relationship with a house in California. He has lived through a credit squeeze or two and says he wasn't making a comment on property in the '80s or the '90s.

"I think it's more about rape than property. I do think that where one is living is home and it is secure and a place where one can escape. And when that is violated the sense of insecurity is extraordinary. That was the nub of the story that interested me. I was fascinated to see how far we could push the story, which in fact had happened to the man who wrote the script."

Schlesinger pushes it perhaps further than it can go, making it into a hard-paced thriller. "I love making thrillers every now and again. It is fun, great fun."



Filmmaker Schlesinger: "I love making thrillers every now and again."

He likes making the palms sweat, he says, but that isn't all. "I've always been interested in anybody who's pushed by some extreme circumstance to have to extricate themselves from a situation. If 'Marathon Man' was about anything, it was about dissembling within a family and about someone who couldn't face physical violence and was obliged to in the end."

"Marathon Man," it will be remembered, did for dentistry what "Pacific Heights" is likely to do for home improvement loans.

Born in London in 1926, Schlesinger began in British television and won a prize at the Berlin Festival for his first feature film, "A Kind of Loving" (1962), which was followed by the marvelous "Billy Liar" and by "Darling" with Julie Christie, which became an emblematic 1960s film and which Schlesinger never much liked: "I mean it's one of my least good films."

He thinks his best film is "An Englishman Abroad" (1983), based on the actress Coral Browne's encounter in Moscow with the traitor Guy Burgess and played by Browne and Alan Bates. It is an intimate and brilliantly observed hour-long film which has never been seen in movie houses, having been made for television.

Despite its reputation as an idiot box, television does offer exceptions, Schlesinger says. "It's interesting that more difficult films have been made for television. AIDS has been treated a number of times on television, sometimes as the disease of the week, but sometimes with sensitivity. It's not been dealt with in cinema to any great extent."

Movies for theatrical release are for the most part so mindless these days that it is difficult to imagine a film as intelligent and socially aware as Schlesinger's "Sunday, Bloody Sunday" being made today, 20 years later, and Schlesinger says it probably wouldn't be. "It would be made for television," he says.

By the time he made "Sunday, Bloody Sunday," Schlesinger had already triumphed with an American film, "Midnight Cowboy," and his later films were shot in the United States or, like "Yanks," American-financed.

"I've found a great deal of opportunity in America, which I have welcomed, and so have a number of my colleagues. In England it's always so difficult — the difficulty we had with 'Yanks' trying to get it off the ground with no British money finally coming in, and 'Madame Sousatzka' nobody would touch except an American company. It's enough of a struggle to make a film anyway, but the extra struggle to say I must make a British film, which I would very much like to do, starts to get very exhausting.

"At the same time, I think we've lost our fashionability perhaps. Nowadays we bring an English story to them and they say, can't we set it in New York, make it American and we'll do it."

Schlesinger's passion is for opera, a world that can be as fraught as film. "I think there is a great difference, though. You are dealing in opera with people who are maybe as devious and backstabbing, but they have to *know* something." He will stage "Otello" with Plácido Domingo at the Metropolitan and has already done "Tales of Hoffmann" and "Der Rosenkavalier" at Covent Garden and "Un Ballo in Maschera" at Salzburg. He found his "Rosenkavalier" quite poor.

"I suppose because I come from film I like the really strong story opera. 'Rosenkavalier' is a real comedy of manners. I would never be good at Restoration comedy, I would never try. It also demands a very big knowledge of German which I don't have. Really it should be done by someone who knows the Viennese idiom because the libretto is so complex and wonderful that unless you can understand it totally . . . I was lost."

He is working on two films, the first with a script by a 29-year-old graduate of Columbia University's film school. "It is a story about personal relationships within a family, a sort of strange love story that deals partly with incest, partly with instability. I am the oldest of five children — when you talk about secrets in a family, there *are* a lot of secrets in a family."

The second project, less advanced, is a film about AIDS. "It is a very difficult subject to make for the cinema and unless we can do it really well I shan't do it. You'll never be able to please everyone concerned with the subject let alone the ordinary audience because the ramifications are so huge. Nevertheless I still think it's an important subject to try."

While Schlesinger's most commercially successful films have been made in the United States, they have often had a grotesque and outsized violence absent from his smaller-scaled and socially observant British work. Changing times and changing places no doubt, but a certain moral center seems to be gone, although Schlesinger disagrees.

"I think when you are making films about people's relationships, then the social context in which they are put has more play. When you are making something which is a trip, which I think a thriller like 'Pacific Heights' is, is one really morally concerned unless it is a political thriller?"

"Pacific Heights" does at any rate have a moral in a way, a moral for our times. After all their travails, the young couple clean up their devastated house and put it back on the market. For $900,000: a tidy profit.

LANGUAGE

A 'Silnaya Ruka' on Crackdowns

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Will Mikhail Gorbachev *crack down* on separatist movements in the disintegrating Soviet Union? Can we expect a *crackdown* to begin in the three Baltic nations, illegally occupied by Soviet forces since the von Ribbentrop-Molotov deal of 1939?

As an intransitive verb phrase, *to crack down*, with its transitive state *to crack down on* (something or someone), or as a noun no longer hyphenated or labeled "slang," *crackdown* is in the news.

Although it can be used by the forces of good — as in "*cracking down on* drug kingpins" — the term is usually used as a threat by feared repressors. The question arises: When did the term (not the practice it describes) slam into the language?

To *cry crack*, meaning "to give up, quit," was English and Irish slang in the 19th century; James Joyce recorded it in "Ulysses" in 1922: "He never cried crack till he brought him home as drunk as a boiled owl." This may have been one source.

Another meaning of *crack down* was spotted by Cassidy's Lexies at the Dictionary of American Regional English, "to lower and shoot a gun," as cited in Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings's 1938 novel, "The Yearling": "There was two shells in the gun, and there stood the buck, jest waitin'. I cracked down and he dropped."

Eric Partridge reported this sense as RAF usage in 1940, "to shoot down (an enemy plane)," adding an earlier sense of "to suppress or reprimand" as service slang in the mid-'30s.

A third possibility is the most obvious: *To crack* has meant "to strike with a sharp noise" since 1470, and in 1850 Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote a character's line in dialect in "Uncle Tom's Cabin": "She oughter cracked me over de head for bein' so sarcy." From that sense of striking over the head, it is a short hop to "repressing; treating severely."

The term made its appearance in the Depression, probably in Washington, in this 1933 Newsweek reference to the National Recovery Administration: "The *'cracking down'* phase of the Blue Eagle's career opened last week."

Two years later, The Washington Post reported "a threat of a *'crack-down'* by the middle-class group against those who put forward the legislation for abolishing public utility holding companies." The location of the usage was emphasized in this 1941 Economist citation: "Prophecies of a 'crack-down' are busily circulating in Washington."

Evidently some bureaucrat in the Roosevelt administration came up with a major coinage, but never took credit for it.

What do the Russians call it? For this I turned to Bill Keller and Jeanne Pinder of The New York Times, experts in both the politics played and the language used in the Soviet Union.

Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in his angry speech announcing his resignation as foreign minister, used the word *diktatura*, "dictatorship"; this broad term encompasses the actions of a dictator but does not narrow it down to the synonym for *crackdown*. For that we have *silnaya ruka*, "strong hand," and more strongly, *zheleznaya ruka*, "iron hand," with its evocation of Stalin, that name based on the Russian word for "steel," *stal*.

Gorbachev doesn't use those phrases, of course; he prefers *reshitelniye mery*, "decisive measures," and some of his aides use another euphemism, *zhostkiye mery*, "strong measures." Correspondent Keller recalls mistaking that last phrase for the similar *zhestokiye mery*, which means "evil, brutal measures," for which he received a lecture from a Gorbachevite about how strong measures are not necessarily cruel.

Relatedly, let us now anticipate the re-emergence of a word that will gain wide currency if Gorbachev is removed, or if he cracks down on his own followers. That dread word is *purge*.

In Russian, the direct translation, *chistka*, is rooted in "to clean"; that meaning is also at the base of the English *purge*, from the Latin *purgare*, "to cleanse, purify." Even before it was adopted by the medical profession, the word was being used to mean "to clear of a suspicion of guilt, to establish innocence." Religion soon moved in: *Purgatory* is the place where people who have died in God's grace expiate their sins by suffering.

Where and when did the word first crack down on errant politicians? Thomas Pride was a colonel supporting Oliver Cromwell in the English Civil War; his regiment took part in the military occupation of London in 1648 on the road to regicide. With his troops assembled in front of the House of Commons, Pride read out a list of members suspected of loyalty to the king and arrested or otherwise excluded them; only then was a vote taken to bring the king to trial. This early example of vigorous lobbying was called "Pride's Purge."

The word kicked around for centuries, mainly used by doctors prescribing laxatives, until the era of Stalin and his secret police. H. G. Wells, in his 1933 "Shape of Things to Come," wrote of "the eternal espionage, censorship and *'purges'* of the GPU"; the "show trials" of officials who had fallen from Stalin's favor were also called the *purge* trials.

Will the *crackdown* (taken to mean "on those not in power") lead to a *purge* (usually meaning "of those in power, but not at the top")? That, to use the favorite cliché of today's Kremlinologists, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, the Center for Security Policy in Washington has instituted a fax-distributed "Crackdown Watch." I'm waiting for the "Purge Patrol."

□

"Avoid confusing readers with misplaced modifiers" is a fumblerule; the reader cannot tell if *misplaced modifiers* refers to *confusing* or *readers*.

The best example in the past year was in a New York Times caption, sent in by George E. Burns of New York with the captious comment "I think this is a record." The caption quoted "a program participant who is expecting her sixth child in two weeks."

Palindrome fans, your time has come: *1991* reads the same backward as forward. The last time this happened was in 1881, one of those years that Mark Schulte of New York thinks should be called a *palindromanmum*.

Consider: In every century of this millennium, we have been treated to only one palindromannum — 1001, 1111, 1221, etc. — at intervals of 110 years.

But we fortunate humans have the prospect of two such years almost within a decade. The year 2002 is just around the corner. We live in interesting times.

New York Times Service

This column was written before the events of this weekend.

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